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Legislators and a Cabinet official applaud as President Carter signs energy bill. At left is House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., in center, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, and on far left, the Senate majority leader, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va.

S. Africa, Angola Troops

Buildup Over Namibia Is Seen

By Jim Hoagland

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 9 (WP) — In a military move that could undermine Western diplomatic efforts to avoid immediate confrontation with African countries at the Security Council, South Africa has begun a major buildup of troops in the northern part of Namibia, according to Western intelligence reports.

The South African move, which reportedly involves two new regiment-sized units, is being matched on the other side of the Angola-Namibia frontier by a general mobilization of Angola's Army and militia and reinforcement of Cuban troops in that area, according to other diplomatic sources.

Involved Western diplomats expressed sharp concern about the impact the mutual escalation could have on their continuing efforts here to negotiate a compromise res-

olution to replace African demands for global economic sanctions against Pretoria in the dispute over Namibia, a mandated territory ruled by South Africa since 1920 and also known as South-West Africa.

The negotiations continued yesterday as the African countries — who have shown no enthusiasm for putting the United States and its allies in the difficult position of having to choose between joining or vetoing the sanctions — once again backed away from a showdown.

Meeting Postponed

They agreed to postpone a scheduled formal Security Council session and continued informal talks with the Western negotiating team composed of the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany.

The military buildup in the Ovambo tribal area — split by the Namibia-Angola frontier — appears to be tied to the internal election in Namibia that South Africa will hold Dec. 4-8. The move seemed designed to strengthen South Africa politically and militarily in the key Ovambo region, where African guerrillas have fought a low-level insurgency for nearly a decade.

Mr. Carter's statement during a nationally broadcast news conference placed him in agreement with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel has sought to separate the agreement being negotiated in Washington from other Middle East issues.

Mr. Carter said he believes the treaty, which would require a two-thirds Senate majority for approval, is in for a tough fight, but he added that liberals and conservatives, Republicans and Democrats would support a balanced pact.

Mr. Carter emphasized that he was not attempting to impose his views on the Egyptian and Israeli negotiators. He noted, however, that a commitment to negotiations for an overall Middle East settlement was part of the outline for peace reached at Camp David last month.

"One of the premises for the Camp David negotiations was a comprehensive peace settlement," he said.

Gloom in Egypt

On Status of Talks

By Thomas Lippman

CAIRO, Nov. 9 (WP) — Since President Anwar Sadat went to Jerusalem a year ago, Egypt has gone through a repeated cycle of euphoria and gloom, hope and despair about the chances of making peace with Israel.

This week, the Egyptians are in the downward slope with negotiations on a treaty apparently stalled.

Carter, Giscard To Visit Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (Reuters) —

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is scheduled to make state visits to Japan at the time of the seven-nation summit in Tokyo next week.

Mr. Carter had indicated he would visit Tokyo for a few days before the summit or stay afterward, Mr. Fukuda said. He added that the French president had said he would like to stay several days after the talks.

The meeting of the United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany, France, Italy and Japan will be the fifth in a series of such sum-

U.S. Painter, Rockwell, Dies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI) — Norman Rockwell, one of America's best-known artists, who came to embody the "American dream" in his work, especially in the many covers he painted for the Saturday Evening Post, died yesterday at his home in Stockbridge, Mass., at the age of 84.

A full obituary and appreciation appears on page 4.



Norman Rockwell

Stress, Not Artery Block, Said Heart Attack Killer

By Lois Timmick

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9 — The killer factor in heart attacks is stress, not clogged arteries alone, a Baylor University neurophysiologist said here yesterday. And it may be that stress by itself can be sufficient to trigger lethal rhythms in healthy hearts.

The idea is not new; the mind's power over the autonomic nervous system is evident in primitive voodoo curse deaths, and the link between stress, heart attack and "sudden death" has long been suspected. But now scientists say that they have biological proof of the brain's contribution, and some clues as to how it exerts its effects.

The next step, James Skinner said at the annual meeting of the Society for Neuroscience, is the development of an "anti-stress pill" for persons considered risks for heart attacks: those with known coronary heart disease, high blood pressure or elevated cholesterol levels, a family history of heart problems, or those who are heavy smokers. Meanwhile, he cautioned that such persons should avoid stressful life changes wherever possible. Current tranquilizers have harmful side effects, he said, and the myriad relaxation and stress-reduction techniques that abound

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Spain Moves Toward Experiment in 'Real' Politics

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Nov. 9 (NYT) — Spain's politicians are in sober, businesslike, even subdued spirits as the nation's experiment in democracy enters a novel phase: The government can fall.

A freely elected parliament has been sitting in Madrid for 16 months, but under the provisional rules of the game, it has not had the power to topple Premier Adolfo Suarez, handpicked by King Juan Carlos to preside over the transition.

But the approval by the Cortes last week of a new, forward-looking constitution will end that peculiarity. Once the document is formally ratified in a popular referendum on Dec. 6, politics will become more "real" and the premier's minority government will have to find allies in the parliament or call new elections.

On the day of the vote on the constitution, the speeches in the ornate, high-domed parliament building were filled with routine. Only Juan Reventos, a Catalan Socialist leader, seemed to seize the historic moment. "With the constitution approved," he said, "a peaceful

Under 7th Constitution Since 1812, Regime Can Fall

rupture has taken place with personalist institutions that denied and opposed almost everything you have just approved and defended with your votes. With the constitution, yes, the war is finally over."

No "Triumphalism"

Spanish politicians still find it difficult to pronounce Franco's name in public; it is as if the old dictator had them under surveillance from his giant mausoleum in the Valley of the Fallen. But there are other reasons for the absence of what is called "triumphalism" here. Spaniards are aware that this constitution is their seventh since 1812; not exactly a brilliant or reassuring record of institutional stability.

Politicians apologized for the inelegance of the constitution, which will make Spain a monarchy with a cabinet responsible to the lower house of a two-chamber legislature. But they also noted that the verbose charter, unlike all six previous ones, was a victory for no one, a compromise for everyone. The scattering of "noes" and abstentions came, significantly, from the

finger-touching extremists of the far left and the far right.

Everybody gets something from this constitution. The preamble declares the nation's wish "to establish an advanced democratic society" and "a just social and economic order." The right to strike is recognized, the death penalty is abolished; businessmen, too, have the right to take industrial action in a guaranteed "free enterprise market economy."

The Roman Catholic Church is disestablished, but the state is to "keep in mind the religious beliefs of Spanish society." Under fuzzy language, church schools will continue to be generously subsidized by the state. Even the army is recognized as the guardian of the constitutional order. Regional governments are sanctioned, but the central government keeps the key powers.

Seeking Elections

Thirty days after the referendum, Mr. Suarez will have to seek a vote of confidence in the lower house, where he holds about 162 of 350

Carter Sees a 'Consensus' For Democrats in Election

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (WP) — By electing near-record numbers of newcomers to Congress and the governorships, voters in Tuesday's midterm election have expanded the area of two-party competition and evened the balance between liberals and conservatives in both parties.

The new Congress — with three more Republican senators and a dozen more GOP House members — is expected to be more amenable to the efforts President Carter has promised to reduce federal deficits, but probably more resistant to such foreign policy initiatives as a strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

In 1980 re-election terms, Mr. Carter now faces a Republican Party with a significantly stronger grass-roots base and a set of presidential hopefuls with burnished political credentials.

In a press conference today in Kansas City, Mo., President Carter conceded that the Democrats lost "some very key races," especially in the Middle West, but thought his party did "fairly well" on a nationwide basis.

"I think there is a general consensus of approval around the country for the Democratic Party," he said, two days after the GOP added six governors to its current total of 12 and added a dozen seats in the House to go with its three new Senate seats.

Turnout Variations

While no official compilations were available, there were indications of wide variations in the voting turnout. About half the states reported larger turnouts than in 1974, the previous off-year election, while the other half noted declines of various sizes. Close contests and the presence of ballot initiatives on spending policy were the main lures to the voters.

In an election which saw relatively modest overall shifts in the heavily Democratic Party ratios in Congress and the state capitols, the standout features were the defeat of five prominent Senate Democratic liberals, the rout of the Democrats in Minnesota, the expansion of GOP strength in the Middle West and South and the capture by Republicans of key governorships in Pennsylvania and Texas.

The victory of Republican William Clements Jr. in the Texas gubernatorial battle broke a historic Democratic monopoly on that office, as did the election of Rep. Thad Cochran as the first popularly chosen Republican senator from Mississippi.

But Democrats noted that there was no massive repudiation of Mr. Carter or his party visible in the returns, and there were signs in referendum voting that the anti-tax fever may be a little less intense now than it was last summer.

Party Strength

The new lineup of party strength is: Senate — 59 Democrats and 41 Republicans, a net gain of three for the GOP. Republicans took two seats from the Democrats in Minnesota and single seats in Colorado, Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire and South Dakota. Democrats captured GOP seats in Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey and Oklahoma.

House — 276 Democrats and 159 Republicans, a net gain of 12 for the GOP. This calculation could

change slightly if the outcome of two very close races — now split between the parties — should change.

• Governorships — 32 Democrats and 18 Republicans, a net gain of six for the Republicans. Democrats lost only five state capitols, however, because they took over from an independent in Maine. The GOP pickups came in

Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin. Democrats took over governorships from the GOP in Kansas, New Hampshire and South Carolina.

• Legislatures — The Republicans made a net gain of about 250 legislative seats, gaining control of about 13 additional legislative

houses and increasing from 6 to 13 the number of states in which they control both houses.

All of the GOP gains were modest by historical standards, but, except for the House, they exceeded the pre-election predictions of Republican leaders.

Republican National Chairman William Brock called it "a banner (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Tax Revolt Is Loud, Not Clear; Voters Prefer Ceilings to Cuts

By Susanna McCabe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (WP) — The highly touted taxpayers' rebellion did not happen — or at least not in the way the way proponents of tax rollbacks such as California's Proposition 13 had expected.

Results of Tuesday's election show that although measures to limit taxes and spending won in twice as many states as they lost, most of the winners were not outright tax reductions, but proposals to slow the rate of government growth.

"People showed they want a slowdown on taxes and spending, but they don't want to go through the windshield," John Shannon, assistant director of the Federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, said yesterday. "The moderate plans were generally OK'd, but most of the more radical ones were rejected."

Proposition 13, which Californians approved in June, "didn't have as big a ripple effect as expected," said Charles Crawford, director of the National Taxpayers Union.

Still, the tax referendum did have symbolic impact in that candidates from both parties declared their allegiance to frugal policies throughout the recent campaign.

Bernard Hillenbrand, executive director of the National Association of Counties, said yesterday that

"the net result [of the Tuesday vote] for county government will be that there will be no new programs. Emphasis will be on maintenance of existing programs."

To survive inflation and spending restrictions, he added, "county government will have to increase productivity and explore more cost-saving management activities such as contracts with other jurisdictions and consolidation."

The vote on tax and spending issues in Michigan is a prime example of what happened elsewhere. Voters there rejected a stringent proposal that would have slashed property taxes by 43 percent and another measure that would have removed property-tax support from education. Instead, they approved a mild measure to hold state taxes to the current 9.5 percent of state personal income, to tie property-tax increases to the level of inflation, and to require voter approval of all new tax increases.

Mr. Shannon noted that since 1953 state and local taxes have risen from 7.4 percent of personal income to 12.8 percent in fiscal 1977. "It's that trend that people want to stop," he said. Like Michigan's new law, several of the other measures that passed will tie taxes to their current portfolio of personal income.

Tax of spending limits also are in Alabama, Arizona (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Depends On Opponent's Strength

Some Survive Scandals to Re-Election

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — Indicted Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., lost decisively in Tuesday's election. But indicted Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., won handily. And so did Rep. Charles Diggs Jr., D-Mich., convicted of mail fraud and payroll kickbacks.

After being reprimanded by his House peers for an ethics-violating scandal last month, Rep. John McFall, D-Calif., was cut down by the voters Tuesday. However, Reps. Charles Wilson, D-Calif., and Edward Roybal, D-Calif., were easily re-elected, despite having received the same reprimand as Rep. McFall.

In a year during which tighter ethics rules and more aggressive prosecutors produced a record crop of congressional scandals (and, ironically, probably one of the cleanest Congresses in history overall), what caused the varied treatment by voters?

The answer is simple, several political analysts agreed yesterday. Anybody tinged with scandal who had a strong opponent lost. Those with weak opponents won. For the time being, two years hence, the winners probably can expect strong opposition if they run for re-election.

'Severe Primary'

Reviewing election results, which included the ouster of Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., in the wake of

heavily publicized marital and financial difficulties, Chairman John White of the Democratic National Committee commented:

"If you have any viable opposition, you are in real trouble if there is any question about your private life or your conduct of the office."

Another Democratic official said, "I don't think there is any doubt that if Diggs, Flood or Wilson choose to run for another term, they will have a severe primary in 1980."

Attorney General Griffin Bell (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Efforts by U.S. at Unesco Said to Blur Media Issue

PARIS, Nov. 9 (AP) — U.S. Attempts to negotiate an acceptable version of the controversial Unesco draft declaration on the mass media were labeled a mess and confusing by some West European and Third World diplomats here today.

Some hard-line West German officials said flatly that the West simply should not try to modify the wording of a document that they see as fundamentally contrary to the ideas of a free press.

A group of Western media organizations issued a statement here today saying that they opposed any draft declaration on the mass media that was not unanimously acceptable.

The World Press Freedom Committee, the Inter-American Broadcasting Association and the Inter-American Press Association said that they opposed all the current drafts as "unnecessary and against all the principles which we defend

and for which we fight," German Ornes, publisher of Santo Domingo's El Caribe, said.

The draft declaration, backed by Communist and many developing nations, has been the major issue since the five-week Unesco General Conference opened Oct. 24. It would encourage journalists and news media to join Unesco in denouncing war, racism and apartheid. It would also enjoin governments to supervise such efforts, where they have legal powers over the media.

The director-general Amadou Mahtar Mbow urged the 146 member states today not to postpone adoption of the declaration.

Mr. Mbow, a staunch proponent of a change in world information, told the conference there was no worse answer to the sensitive issue of the mass media than to dodge it.

His response to the statements of the member states and observer groups sought to strike a moderate and conciliatory tone on the declaration. He praised the candor and the concerned but restrained debate generated by the draft declaration.

The director-general said he found a large measure of agreement on one essential point — that serious imbalances do exist in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Brown Says U.S. Outstrips Russia In Pacific Power

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (UPI) —

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said today that U.S. naval power in the Far East still outdistances that of the Soviet Union despite the recent buildup of the Soviet fleet in the region.

Mr. Brown also said that the United States plans to strengthen its Pacific forces in number and in quality.

He made the comments following consultations with defense agency director Gen. Shin Kanemaru. Mr. Brown said he was told that Japan plans to increase by 30 percent next year its share of the cost of maintaining U.S. military bases in Japan.



Adolfo Suarez

consider themselves objects, not actors, in this bloody drama. A touch of humor helps. After policemen paped Madrid's walls with wanted posters for terrorists from a shady group called GRAPO, Francisco Umbral, a witty columnist, likened the capital to exonerate ordinary Spaniards, who

Refuses to Abstain in Voting

Churchill Loses Tory Post Opposing Rhodesia Ban

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP) — Winston Churchill, grandson of Britain's World War II prime minister, today lost his job as Conservative Party defense spokesman in a dispute over Rhodesia that split the Tories in the House of Commons.

Mr. Churchill, 58, was sacked by his party leader, Margaret Thatcher, for joining a revolt against the party line on economic sanctions against Rhodesia. Instead of abstaining as the party floor managers had demanded, he voted against a Labor government motion to renew the sanctions for 12 months.

The government won the vote yesterday, 320 to 121.

The rebels — 114 Conservatives and 7 Ulster Unionists — represented the biggest revolt against Mrs. Thatcher's leadership since she took over from Edward Heath in 1975. There are 284 Conservatives in the 635-member House.

As a member of the opposition front bench, it was incumbent on Mr. Churchill to follow voting orders.

Another Tory front-bencher who rebelled was John Biggs-Davison, spokesman on Northern Ireland. He resigned minutes after the vote.

Both men keep their parliamentary seats but they will have to withdraw to the back benches on the opposition side of the House of Commons chamber.

Mr. Churchill and the rebellious Tories want the government to end sanctions against Rhodesia and switch support from the nationalist guerrillas to the black-white transitional administration led by Ian Smith and African moderates.

The United Nations-endorsed sanctions ban trade and currency dealing with Rhodesia. The Tory official line is to criticize British-U.S. policy supporting the guerrillas but to leave sanctions as they are.

The reason is that Mr. Smith committed rebellion when he de-

clared independence from Britain in 1965. He did so in protest of British insistence on giving Africans a power-sharing role.

Explaining why he had defied Mrs. Thatcher's directive, Mr. Churchill said, "For the first time we were being asked to impose sanctions against a multinational government in Rhodesia committed to majority rule, and that is a wholly new situation. Last year it was a question of a white majority government that was committed for the time being to hanging onto power. It is a different situation today."

Spain Experiment Moves Toward 'Real' Politics

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San Antonio in the days of the Wild West. But he complained that no rewards were being offered. "I think that anything that ends our democratic 'Western' is a good thing, but now that the price of everything is going up, why are terrorists gratis?"

"I don't want to look at the faces on the posters for fear of running into one of those terrorists in the Ritz," continued Mr. Umbral, suggesting slyly that big money might be connected to terrorist violence.

"If I run into one of those terrorists in the Palace Hotel bar or a bank's board room, what am I supposed to do? Follow him? Get him in a leg hold? Write about him in this column? Ask for his autograph?"

The reported death last month of Ramon Mercader, the Spanish Communist who murdered Leon Trotsky in 1940, has stirred faint, guilty murmurs on the Spanish left, and a ootable silence among embarrassed Spanish Communists.

Neither Mundo Obrero, the offi-



Winston Churchill

cial organ of the party, nor La Calle, a Communist-staffed weekly, has reported or commented on Mercader, who is said to have died on Oct. 18 of bone cancer in a Havana hospital. He was 65 years old.

The shadowy Mercader, recruited by Stalin's intelligence agency to murder the legendary Bolshevik, is an awkward legacy for Spanish Communists, who today pride themselves on their independence from Soviet dictates.

Bicyclists in Madrid Protest Car Pollution

MADRID, Nov. 9 (AP) — Thousands of bicycle riders pedaled through the center of Madrid today during a "bike festival" aimed at protesting auto pollution in the capital.

For more than three hours the demonstrators pedaled slowly under a downpour and police diverted traffic to other areas of the city.

Germanys Observe Start of Rampage Against Jews

By Michael Getler

COLOGNE, Nov. 9 (WP) — Forty years ago tomorrow, Germany's synagogues were in flames. Glass from the shattered windows of thousands of Jewish-owned shops littered the streets of every city.

The glass lent a gruesome yet poetic name to the scene — *Kristallnacht* or Crystal Night.

The events that began at 3 a.m. Nov. 10, 1938, marked the first nationwide orgy of violent, officially inspired anti-Semitism in what was then Hitler's Germany. Yet as bad as it was that night, it was only a harbinger of what lay in store for most of Germany's 700,000 Jews and millions of others elsewhere in Europe.

This is a day of remembrance for Germany's political and religious leaders, and today Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, speaking at a new synagogue here on the site of one that was burned in 1938, said that 40 years later there are still too words to express fully the shame and bitterness or to explain such a catastrophe.

The chancellor called the Crystal Night "a station on the road to hell" and said that the German people could only ask forgiveness. Germany had made a good beginning in the post-war years, he said, building what he called the most liberal society in the country's history and one in which the vast majority of people had learned the lessons of the past.

Lingering Bitterness

Yet even as the chancellor spoke, there were signs that the disease and the bitterness, however isolated in present-day West Germany, still linger.

In the town of Bredstedt, in northern Germany, walls were found this morning sprayed with red and white paint spelling out "Juden Raus, Deutschland Erwache" — Jews Out, Germany Awake.

Outside the synagogue in Cologne, a band of about 60 French Jews demanded prosecution of a retired postal clerk, Kurt Lischka, 68, a former deputy Gestapo chief in Paris who has been living in Cologne for many years. He has been under investigation for Nazi crimes by German authorities, and a trial is expected soon.

West German television has been airing numerous programs on Crystal Night, with heavy use of documentary film. Tonight, one program showed an emaciated Jewish family getting out of a farmer's cart and being led into a closed room to which hoses were hooked from the exhaust pipe of a pre-war Volkswagen.

Though the Bonn government is confronting the grim anniversary with candor and openness, however painful, the observance is at a politically difficult time. Germany's lawmakers are in the midst of an emotional debate about whether to extend a 30-year statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes of murder or to let that statute expire and rule out any new prosecutions beyond those already under way. The statute expires on Dec. 31, 1979.

Today, Mr. Schmidt said that the government would "soon" seek the advice of our Jewish citizens and our friends in Israel and neighboring countries in what he called "a difficult decision in which important moral principles may be in conflict. We pray that our conscience will let us decide correctly," the chancellor said.

"Today's Germans," Mr. Schmidt said, "are mostly innocent" — more than two-thirds of them either born after the war or children during the war. "Yet we have to carry the political inheritance of the guilty and draw the consequences. That is our responsibility. But we ask those Jews in the world and our neighbors not to measure our second German democracy by the handful of mistaken extremists and terrorists who, as

in other countries, cannot be changed."

There are only 27,000 Jews left in West Germany, in a population of 68 million, and Mr. Schmidt said that the murder or deportation of the Jews was not only a ghastly crime but that "our people were robbed of sources of creative spirit which to this day have not been replaced and which are irreplaceable."

In East Germany, roughly a

third of the former German Reich under Hitler, there are only 800 Jews left — mostly old people and without any rabbis — in a population of 16 million.

There have been reports of increasing anti-Semitic incidents there among youths, and a Protestant church leader in East Germany recently warned the Communist government publicly about too little effort in curbing a resurgence of fascist attitudes.

Yet today, East German Communist Party chief Erich Honecker issued a pledge, in a letter to Jewish community, to guarantee full religious and cultural freedom as part of the Crystal Night commemoration. East German media are also giving extensive coverage to the commemoration, spiked with numerous claims of resurgence of anti-Semitism in West.

Britons Turn To France to Fill Bread Gap

DOVER, England, Nov. 9 (AP) — British bakers are on strike but fresh bread from across the English Channel was on sale at this port today.

Two entrepreneurs, who asked to remain anonymous, boarded a ferry to France and loaded up their vehicle with fresh-baked loaves.

"We have sold about 2,000 so far," one said. "I expect we'll be going back to France to get some more."

The 26,000 bakers at Britain's mass production bakeries went on strike Tuesday over a 26 percent pay claim. Small, independent bakeries are still producing but can meet only 30 percent of normal demand.

Carter Sees a 'Consensus' For Democrats in Election

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day" for his party and said that after the setbacks of 1974 and 1976, "we have established our momentum."

Mr. Brock said the legislative victories were particularly important in giving the GOP leverage for the reapportionment battles that will follow the 1980 census and in providing a new pool of younger candidates on which to draw in future years.

Democratic National Chairman John White drew satisfaction from the fact that "for the first time in the postwar era, Democrats have retained more than 60 percent of the House seats in three successive elections."

He also noted that at least 48 of the 52 House Democrats with the highest consistency of support for

Mr. Carter's programs had been elected.

Putting aside the predictable partisan reactions, what was striking about the results of Tuesday's voting was the eagerness the voters showed to entrust the government to new hands.

Entering Class

New faces were chosen in 26 of the 35 Senate races and 20 of the governorships decided this year, exceeding the turnover in any previous election this decade. Their new House members comprise the largest entering class in the decade except for the Watergate election of 1974.

The GOP gubernatorial victory — particularly in what is now a tidal band of Republican-control states from Pennsylvania west to Iowa and Minnesota — was viewed by politicians as particularly important for 1980 presidential politics.

To the extent that there was ideological trend in Tuesday's voting, it seemed most clear in Senate. The five liberal Democrats who went down to defeat — S. McIntyre and Sen. William Hatway (Maine), Sen. Floyd Hasi (Colo.), Sen. Dick Clark (Iowa), Sen. Wendell Anderson (Minn.) had comprised the core of the liberal strength on both foreign policy and domestic welfare issues.

Their defeat increased the ideological isolation of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who had campaigned for all of them.

Indictments, Convictions Did Not Stop Re-Election

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was asked at a news conference yesterday how he felt about the re-election of convicted felons, such as Rep. Diggs, or indicted congressmen such as Rep. Eilberg.

"I don't know that, in a free country, there is anything much you can do about it," he replied. "If somebody has been convicted and the voters want to re-elect the person — that's happened a few times in our history."

Rep. Diggs was convicted last month on 29 counts of mail fraud and of diverting more than \$60,000 of his congressional employees' salaries to pay his personal bills. He relinquished his chairmanship of the House's District of Columbia committee after his conviction but has said he expects to resume the post in the next Congress. It is considered doubtful, however, that he will be re-elected by the House Democratic Caucus.

Rep. Eilberg was indicted on charges of taking money for his help in arranging a \$14.5 million federal grant to a Philadelphia hospital. Rep. Eilberg also was hurt in the election by the admission that he urged President Carter to fire David Marston, a Republican U.S. attorney. At the time, Mr. Marston was investigating Rep. Eilberg in the hospital case, though Rep. Eilberg claims he did not know that.

"We found that the psychological factor was necessary for the occlusion (blockage) of the coronary artery to produce ventricular fibrillation, the death-causing component of heart attacks," he said. Ventricular fibrillation involves rapid, irregular contractions of the heart muscle, which should have rhythmic contractions to enable it to normally pump blood to the brain and other parts of the body.

"It may be that brain states alone can be sufficient cause of the initiation of ventricular fibrillation without occlusion," he said, noting that several other studies indicate that psychological stress or direct electrical stimulation of the brain can produce these aberrant rhythms.

equipped to handle the challenge of a modern competitive race."

Rep. Skinner said his that Houston laboratory blocked the coronary arteries of a group of pigs, the animal whose cardiovascular system most resembles man's. Some of the pigs had been subjected to physical or psychological stress such as being placed in unfamiliar surroundings or receiving mild electric shocks to the skin.

The animals not under stress did not die, however, even when the major blood supply to their heart was blocked.

"We found that the psychological factor was necessary for the occlusion (blockage) of the coronary artery to produce ventricular fibrillation, the death-causing component of heart attacks," he said. Ventricular fibrillation involves rapid, irregular contractions of the heart muscle, which should have rhythmic contractions to enable it to normally pump blood to the brain and other parts of the body.

"It may be that brain states alone can be sufficient cause of the initiation of ventricular fibrillation without occlusion," he said, noting that several other studies indicate that psychological stress or direct electrical stimulation of the brain can produce these aberrant rhythms.

Shock Warnings

Mr. Skinner then conditioned another group of pigs to respond to tones that warned of a coming physical shock, and mapped the path of this electrical response in the brain. Certain cells in the frontal cortex were found to send axons, or fiber impulses, back through the hypothalamus to the brain stem, near the centers that regulate the cardiovascular system.

U.S. Presses Unesco Case

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flow of news from the industrialized world, specifically via the Western news agencies, to developing nations.

The U.S. delegation has launched diplomatic efforts to shelve, postpone or at least water down any draft declaration, and U.S. officials said that they are optimistic that some sort of acceptable compromise can be secured.

However, the U.S. delegation's approach has confused and frustrated some delegates from Western Europe, including France, Italy and West Germany, and some from developing countries.

"The negotiating is a mess, and everyone knows it's a mess," a Western European diplomat said. "No one seems quite sure who really is negotiating for the Americans or what their real objective here is. If their negotiating tactic is to confuse, it's working," he added.

Confusion Affirmed

John Reinhardt, head of the U.S. delegation and of the International Communications Agency, declined to comment on the charges, except to say that "if they say they are confused, perhaps they are."

U.S. Backs Sadat Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement," he said, "because we are after an overall settlement, not a separate peace." But he also said that, if the talks were broken off, they would soon resume.

Ten days ago, Mr. Sadat was on the verge of bringing his negotiating team home from Washington to protest an Israeli decision to expand Jewish settlements on the West Bank. He yielded then to request by President Carter to keep the talks going, fortifying his image as a friend of the U.S. president, who is being reasonable and conciliatory in the face of unfriendly acts by the Israelis. A similar situation is being created now, with Egyptian officials saying it is again up to the Americans to keep the negotiation on track.

One of Mr. Sadat's negotiators, Dr. Osama El-bz, was quoted in the Middle East News Agency saying that direct Egypt-Israel talks would only be resumed if the Israelis came up with a better offer on the linkage issue. "We shall consider holding a new meeting with the Israelis if their Cabinet's reaction proves to be positive," he said. The Israeli Cabinet is to meet next week to review the negotiations.

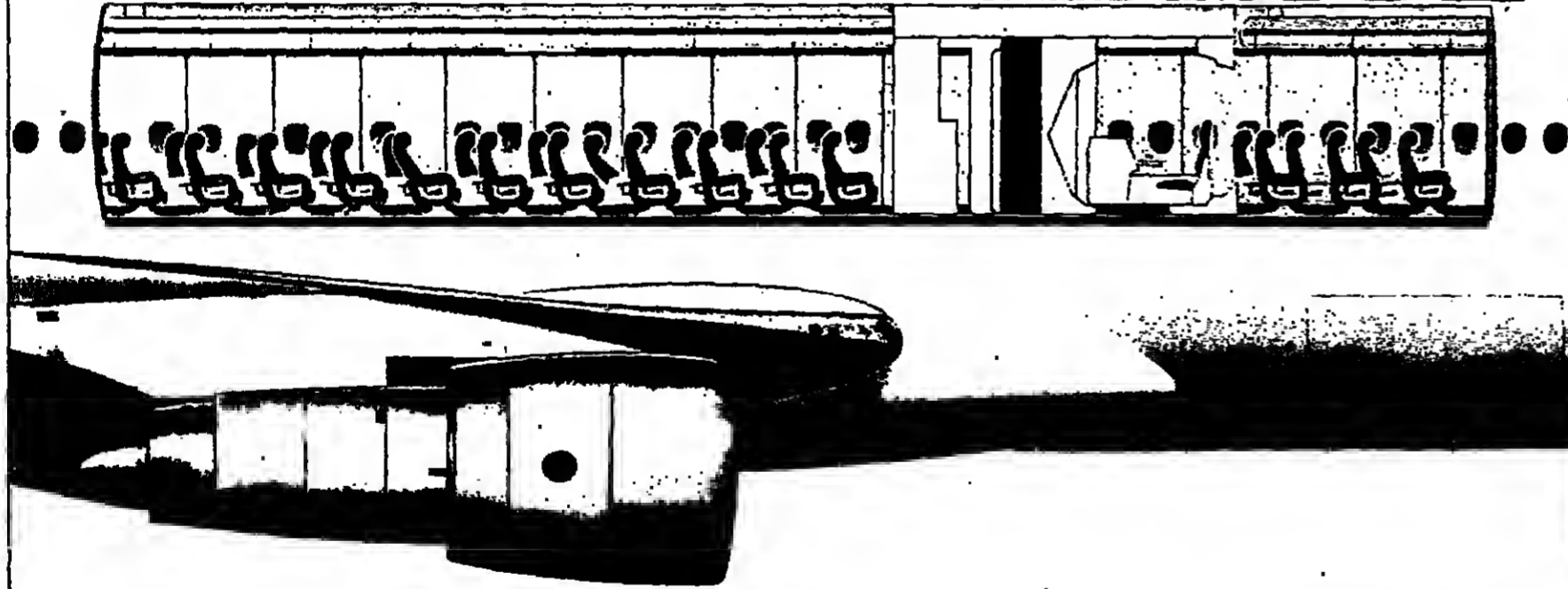
Now there is a new line, enunciated by Premier Mustapha Khalil after a meeting with Mr. Sadat and members of the negotiating team last Sunday. It is that Egypt is not making a move in a hurry, it is less important than the substance of the treaty, and Egypt is not going to be hurried by artificial deadlines — like the Nobel Peace Prize ceremony Dec. 10 — into retreating from its principles on the Palestinian question.

Unlikely Target

Egyptian sources say it might be two weeks, a month, or more, before a treaty can be signed. With Egypt now virtually shut down for the biggest Islamic holiday of the year and the Israeli Cabinet scheduled to review the talks with their negotiators next week, it seems unlikely that the symbolic target date of Nov. 19, can be met.

La classe affaires.

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POINTED ARGUMENT — Cleveland Amory, president of the Fund for Animals, harpoons a Soviet-made car outside the Japanese Bank in New York, as a member of his organization climbs out of a mock whale with a second harpoon in hand. The point of this exercise was to organize a boycott against Soviet and Japanese goods to protest the whaling industries of those two countries, which Mr. Amory says, threaten the whales of the world with extinction.

Backed by Senior Citizens

Anti-Dentist Initiative Wins in Oregon

By Charles Hillinger

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 9 — In a senior citizens' protest against high prices, Oregon has become the first state to allow someone other than a dentist to fit false teeth in a patient's mouth.

A ballot initiative on the question was bitterly opposed by Oregon's 1,500 dentists and by the American Dental Association, which spent more than \$500,000 on newspaper, radio and television advertisements and on billboards urging Oregonians: "Don't let amateurs replace dentists. Vote no on 5."

But an overwhelming 77.7 percent of the voters (701,654 to 201,695) voted Tuesday to permit denturists (dental laboratory technicians) not only to construct and repair false teeth as they do now, but to take impressions and fit dentures in a patient's mouth as well.

More than 1,500 senior citizens campaigning as "Citizens of Oregon for Denturism" knocked on doors in every city, town and hamlet in the state to gather 62,000 signatures to get the measure on the ballot.

"We Did It"

They raised a war chest of \$75,000 — a drop in the bucket compared to the money spent by the dentists.

"But we did it," gleefully declared Amy Goldstein, 82, one of the leaders of the revolt. "All we're after is to take the highly inflated profits out of false teeth. Millions of older people in America are walking around without uppers or lowers because of the high cost of dentures."

The campaign for lower false-teeth prices was waged from the home here of Julie Williamson, 39, a housewife and consumer advocate and the mother of three children.

"We tried to get the Legislature to permit denturists to operate in Oregon but were turned down, so we decided to try the ballot and it worked," she said.

Mrs. Williamson brought out in the campaign the fact that Oregon dentists pay \$120 for a set of false teeth from the nearly 50 dental labs in the state and then charge an average of \$1,000.

U.S. Senators

On Moscow Trip

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI) — A 12-member Senate delegation, led by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., flew to London today on its way to Moscow for talks with top Kremlin leaders.

The delegation is expected to meet British Prime Minister James Callaghan while in London. On the return trip, the delegation will stop in Hungary and Morocco.

The senators are expected to discuss in Moscow greater U.S.-Soviet trade and cooperation, human rights, Jewish emigration and the projected U.S.-Soviet strategic arms pact. The two nations reportedly are near completing the SALT pact.

Director Calls for 10-Year Delay In Opening FBI Files to Public

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — FBI Director William Webster, charging that convicts are taking advantage of the Freedom of Information Act, yesterday proposed a 10-year moratorium on disclosure of material from the agency's investigative files.

He said the delay "would be to minimize the danger to informants whose identities might inadvertently be revealed."

Mr. Webster's comments, his sharpest attack on the effects of the act, were made in a speech to the Advertising Club of Baltimore. A text was made available here.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, U.S. agencies are required to give the public access to information gathered by them. The agencies are required to respond to requests within a specified time, but the large number of requests received has caused many deadlines to be missed.

Mr. Webster said that in some cases, convicts playing a "let's identify the informants" game, file so they can get information that will help them identify FBI sources.

"While we are not aware of any harm coming to any of our informants by reason of human error on our part, the possibility still exists — a very serious one," Mr. Webster said. He added that prisoners account for 6 percent to 7 percent of the requests for information received by the FBI.

Mr. Webster said FBI agents have found that normally cooperative sources are now reluctant to divulge derogatory information about anyone lest disclosure of their comments embarrass them or embroil them in civil suits.

Los Angeles Times

and across the country are buying their dentures from black-market dental labs," Mrs. Williamson said.

The new law will establish procedures to educate, train and certify denturists under the Oregon State Health Division.

Denturists must complete at least two years of formal training and will not be able to fit a person for false teeth without first a statement signed by a dentist or physician.

Los Angeles Times

MIT President Sees Universities Tangled in Federal Red Tape

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP) — The president of a leading university said today that relations between the federal government and the academic community have deteriorated to the point that the effectiveness of the major U.S. research institutions is threatened.

Dr. Jerome Wiesner, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told the annual meeting of the National Council of University Research Administrators that the problem stemmed from too much government regulation and too little federal research support.

The result has been a dulling of the cutting edge of university research that helped bring the nation to world pre-eminence in science and technology, he said.

Dr. Wiesner said a barrage of government regulations and book-keeping requirements are bogging down the universities and diverting time and money that should be spent on research. "What we need, and what the country now needs, is regulation of regulation," he said.

Pakistani Reconsiders U.S. Spending Spree

Night's Riches Gone — So Are Dreams

DALLAS, Nov. 9 (UPI) — For the disco dancer and the waitress, the disco night's millions evaporated into yesterday's worthless checks.

They all thought they had been enriched by the multimillion-dollar visit of a Pakistani businessman who awarded \$1 million to a couple that won a dance contest and later left a \$1 million check as a tip to the waitress.

But yesterday, the customer stopped payment on his generosity, putting an end to the dancer's dreams of a new home and the waitress' hope of paying her ailing father's medical bills.

The mysterious visitor, signing his checks and American Express bills as F. Massoud Khan, rolled into a Dallas shopping mall Monday and purchased a rack of furs at Neiman-Marcus. He proceeded to another store and bought a fistful of diamonds.

He topped off the night with a 45-minute stop at Elan's, a private membership disco, where he bought champagne for the house. At his insistence, a disco contest was staged and Mr. Khan presented the winners \$500,000 each for a few minutes of dancing. The waitress who arranged the contest was given a \$1 million check for her work.

Late yesterday, however, it was learned that Mr. Khan had contacted the Union First National Bank in Washington and stopped pay-

ment on the checks. American Express indicated it had canceled his credit card.

Mr. Khan has not been available for comment. The district attorney's office in Dallas said it was looking into the case but had not determined if charges could be filed.

By yesterday, Mike Christensen, part of the winning dance team, was so sure Mr. Khan's check was good that he already had started making some lavish purchases, including a down payment on a large home.

The waitress, who asked that owners of the disco not reveal her identity, had not yet cashed her check but had made plans on how to spend the money.

Late Returns

In Races in S.D., Virginia, Illinois

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI) — Republican John Warner finished in front but stopped short of claiming victory in Tuesday's Virginia U.S. Senate race. The results will not be official until Nov. 27.

Although a complete unofficial tabulation showed Mr. Warner defeating Democrat Andrew Miller by 4,512 votes, Mr. Miller refused to concede. If the winning margin is less than one percent — as in the case of this unofficial tally — the runner-up can, after the official tally is posted on Nov. 27, request a recount by Dec. 7.

Area newspapers nonetheless ran "Warner Wins" headlines and the wealthy Virginia horse-country resident, a former Navy secretary, made a jubilant appearance at an early-morning rally with his wife, Elizabeth Taylor, at his side.

In Illinois, Republican John Porter has conceded the race for the 10th congressional district to Rep. Abner Mikva, D-Ill. "It appears he won the election by 1,241 votes on the basis of our unofficial canvass," Mr. Porter said. Rep. Mikva, a four-term congressman who won a narrow victory two years ago, claimed victory.

In Sioux Falls, S.D., Republican Leo Thorsness emerged with a nine-vote lead over Democrat Tom Daschle today as final ballots were counted. The edge was so narrow that no winner could be declared until an official statewide canvass is completed in about 10 days.

Sonoda Goes to Europe

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (AP) — Foreign Minister Sumao Sonoda left last night for a five-day tour of Britain, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

In the SBA's Minority Aid Program

Millions in Business Loans Lost, a U.S. Agency Says

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (NYT) — Millions of dollars in funds advanced by the Small Business Administration to businesses owned by members of minority groups in New York and other cities have been squandered, siphoned off and lost through the agency's mismanagement in the last three years, according to a secret investigation just completed by the agency.

At least \$3.5 million in advances to 35 concerns in New York is missing, the report said, and up to \$50 million in U.S. funds may be in jeopardy nationally.

In one of the New York cases, an unidentified contractor apparently used about \$200,000 of the agency's funds to buy a thoroughbred racehorse that later died of a cold. The investigators learned about it when the contractor suggested selling some of the horses in his stable to pay back \$1.1 million in advanced funds.

The names of at least five contractors who are members of minority groups in New York have been referred to the Justice Department in the last few weeks for criminal prosecution, and others are expected shortly, U.S. officials said. They declined to name any of the businesses because the investigation is continuing.

Alarmed by the apparent scope of the scandal, Vernon Weaver, head of the Small Business Administration, met privately yesterday with President Carter to brief him on the details and get authorization to hire additional investigators.

Carter Assurances

Mr. Weaver said later that the president told him to get to the bottom of the scandal and assured him he would have whatever help he needed.

The Carter administration is anxious to clear the agency's name because the president has committed himself to expanding the loans the agency makes to minority-owned businesses by 50 percent by the fiscal year 1980. Mr. Carter also has called for a doubling of federal procurement from minority-owned businesses, much of which he facilitated by the Small Business Administration's program.

Throughout the United States, about \$2.8 billion in advances since the program began 10 years ago, \$2 billion of it in the last four years. In New York, such businesses have received \$283 million in advances in the last four years.

"This thing is at least as messy as the General Services Administration," an official said, referring to the investigation in which huge kickbacks and fraud have been uncovered in the agency responsible

for government buildings and supplies.

The \$3.5 million in missing advances discovered so far in New York is "only a fraction of what we expect to find," another official said. "The possibilities of fraud in more than \$2 billion in contracts are staggering."

The Small Business Administration's investigation, which was turned over to Mr. Weaver last week, grew out of an earlier inquiry in which it was discovered that blacks and other minorities were serving as "fronts" for white businessmen in obtaining special U.S. loans.

Alarmed by irregularities discovered in the New York-New Jersey regional office July, investigators reviewed 54 advance payments made under the minority program of the Small Business Act.

The program, begun in 1968 after the inner-city riots of the previous year, enables companies owned by blacks, Hispanics and members of other minority groups to obtain government contracts without competitive bidding for a wide variety of services, ranging from janitorial and food services at military bases to architectural and computer services in government offices.

The Small Business Administration advances the companies money they need to fulfill the contract "on the strict understanding that it will be paid back when they are

paid by the government agency," Mr. Weaver said.

Money Was Squandered

"In fact," he added, "we found that in many cases the money was squandered, wasted, misappropriated or simply lost." He said that, of the \$137 million that has been advanced in this fashion in the last 10 years, as much as \$50 million is outstanding and may be unrecoverable.

In some cases, Mr. Weaver said, it was found that minority contractors used the advance payments they received for one contract to

pay back the outstanding advances from another, thus "pyramiding" the payments over a longer period.

The agency's investigation in the New York-New Jersey region also concluded: Its employees often violate their own regulations regarding advance payments, there is little follow-up on the use of advance payments, and records are so inadequate that the names and addresses of the recipients of the advance payments are often lost.

The investigators also found that the minority-owned businesses frequently took the advance payment funds, converted them to certifi-

cates of deposit in a bank, then pocketed the interest after repayment.

Employees of the Small Business Administration have also been implicated in the investigation, officials said, and may be subject to Justice Department action.

Hussein Stops in Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 9 (AP) — King Hussein of Jordan and Queen Noor el Hussein flew into West Berlin today for a 24-hour visit, the king's third over the last 19 years. King Hussein has been on a state visit to West Germany since Monday.



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Some Reforms Predicted

Food Expert Says Hunger Is On Rise Amid Plenty

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, Nov. 9 — Despite bumper harvests and growing grain stocks, hunger and malnutrition are on the increase, according to Maurice Williams, new executive director of the World Food Council.

"There has been a deterioration in per-capita food production in most of the developing countries," he said in an interview, although he foresees more receptiveness by countries to reforming food-security programs.

Mr. Williams succeeded John Hannah, another U.S. citizen, as head of the group. The council was created four years ago by the World Food Conference here as an "overview and catalytic agency," to use Mr. Williams' words, in the world effort to eradicate hunger.

The contrast of hunger amid plenty is the result of complex problems, including development policies of the poor nations, food-aid policies of the rich nations and lack of coordination of the food security effort by international agencies. Food does not always get where it is needed. Trying to do something about that is Mr. Williams' first task. He hopes to have some answers in April.

He has asked the regional development banks to hold meetings with agricultural experts in Asia, Africa and Latin America to try to find out what internal obstacles there are to improved food production. At the same time, he is asking the major aid-donating nations of the West, the oil-exporting nations, and the communist nations, including China, for clarifications of what they can contribute to a solution.

A score of experts will meet in Bellagio, Italy, in April to sort out the responses and draw up a blueprint of "mutually reinforcing actions."

Some of the reforms required are evident, according to Mr. Williams.

Development policies of the poor nations need to strike a better balance between industry and agriculture. Few Third World nations have coherent food programs.

Kreisky's Party Offers A-Ban To Parliament

VIENNA, Nov. 9 (AP) — Three days after their referendum on the use of nuclear energy was narrowly defeated in a nationwide balloting, the ruling Socialists have introduced in Parliament a law banning atomic power in Austria, in compliance with the outcome of the referendum.

The opposition Austrian People's Party, which appeared to have backed the anti-nuclear lobby without making a firm commitment, said yesterday it would vote in favor of the "initiative" motion after clarification of some legal points.

Legislation defeated in the referendum had vote would have provided for putting a nuclear power plant into operation at Zwentendorf, 18 miles northwest of Vienna. Parliament floor leader Erwin Fischer said that the law banning nuclear power may be passed before the end of the year and was a logical consequence of the will expressed by the people.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who emerged vested with wider powers from a meeting with party executives late Monday, said he would invite the opposition to attend a meeting Nov. 20 on future energy policies.

Callaghan Wins Program Vote For Final Year

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP) — Prime Minister James Callaghan tonight won parliamentary backing for his legislative program for the months remaining before he must renew his electoral mandate to govern.

The Labor government held off Conservative Party opposition on its economic policies by a vote of 312 to 300 with the help of Welsh and Northern Ireland nationalists. The three Welshmen voted for the administration and the Ulster nationalists abstained.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Denis Healey, earlier said that inflation dropped in the last year from about 16 percent to 7.8 percent in September. Unemployment also declined, from about 1.6 million last year to 1.4 million in September.

Mr. Callaghan's government is the first in 14 years to enter the fifth and final year of its constitutional life. Governments in Britain are elected for five-year terms but prime ministers can call national elections anytime during that period. Mr. Callaghan must schedule an election by next October.

Mrs. Mandela Wins Banning Case Ruling

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Nov. 9 (Reuters) — Black activist Winnie Mandela was acquitted yesterday of breaking her government banning order.

Mrs. Mandela, 43, wife of imprisoned nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, was accused of contravening the order by meeting a clerk from her lawyer's office. Under the order restricting her to the small town of Brandfort, north of here, Mrs. Mandela may only see her lawyer.

"The climate of opinion is beginning to change," Mr. Williams said, reporting that both developing nations and donor nations appear more receptive to significant reforms in food security programs.

Some diplomats and other food experts here do not share his optimism, however.

President Carter's decision to create a presidential commission on world hunger could make an important contribution. But experts here are aware that appointment of the commission came only after almost a year of fruitless efforts to piece together an agreement among the various departments and agencies of the U.S. government on world food security.

Furthermore, there is disappointment that differences among producer nations continue to block agreement on a world grain reserve, a priority of the World Food Conference four years ago. Delegates are back at work in Geneva with no indications of significant progress in bridging the major obstacles, including differences between the United States and the Common Market.

"I am concerned about the delay in reaching agreement on food reserves and also the delay in drafting a new food-aid convention," Mr. Williams said. The present aid convention calls for 4 million tons of food aid is running at about 9 million tons a year, and the target proposed by the World Food Conference is 10 million tons, an amount that Mr. Williams says is valid.

"The problem is that the good crops now create an adequate supply situation and some people relax, but as soon as there is a crop failure in a major production area, there will once again be the scramble and aid supplies will diminish," Mr. Williams said. "We have to plan now to avoid a situation in which the rich eat while the poor go without."

Some diplomats here are also concerned that the authority of the World Food Council may be diminished by United Nations policies. The decision of the UN General Assembly to bring the North-South issues, on economic relations between the poor and rich countries, before the so-called Committee of the Whole includes a plan to make food policy a major item of business early next year. Some donor nations are concerned that the politics of the new economic order, popular with many developing nations, could cause problems just at the time that the World Food Council is seeking a significant restructuring of the world food-security situation.

Mr. Williams is the first to admit that his only power is persuasion. "The council has no sanctions to impose," he said.

© Los Angeles Times

Possible Danger Of Cancer Seen From Beryllium

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP) — The U.S. Public Health Service said yesterday there is enough scientific evidence to conclude that beryllium, a metallic element, causes cancer in animals and possibly in humans.

The agency recommended that the government limit workers' exposure to the metal.

The strong, lightweight metal is used in the aerospace and nuclear industries in the making of weapons, rocket motors, nuclear reactors and heat shields.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has announced plans to cut in half the allowable worker exposure to beryllium.

Industry officials have opposed the tighter standards, and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has warned that such standards would be too expensive for manufacturers and thus might threaten national security.

The Labor government held off Conservative Party opposition on its economic policies by a vote of 312 to 300 with the help of Welsh and Northern Ireland nationalists. The three Welshmen voted for the administration and the Ulster nationalists abstained.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Denis Healey, earlier said that inflation dropped in the last year from about 16 percent to 7.8 percent in September. Unemployment also declined, from about 1.6 million last year to 1.4 million in September.

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Left: 1967 self-portrait of artist Norman Rockwell and his wife Molly. Right: Photograph in 1970 of the couple in similar profile.

Obituaries

American Artist Norman Rockwell, 84

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (WP) — Norman Rockwell, 84, who insisted on calling himself "a hack illustrator" but was to millions of Americans the artist they knew best, died last night at his home in Stockbridge, Mass.

Mr. Rockwell's wife, Molly, said he "had been ill a long time."

"Those millions who saw his work — small-town scenes and characters that mirrored America — knew him principally from the covers he did for the old Saturday Evening Post — 317 of them in all spanning more than 45 years. The first appeared in 1916, the last in 1963. The latter was a black-bordered portrait of President Kennedy used the month after his assassination. It had originally been painted during the 1960 presidential campaign as a companion piece to a portrait of the Republican nominee, Richard Nixon."

A later picture of Mr. Nixon, done in 1969, hangs in the National Portrait Gallery here. He also painted Lyndon Johnson for the Post, a picture the late President said he liked better than the Peter Hurd portrait also in the gallery. President Eisenhower was another Rockwell subject for the Post.

Ordinary People

But painting presidents was a deviation from Rockwell's usual genre. His subjects almost invariably were ordinary people in situations immediately recognizable: a grinning schoolboy with a black eye sitting outside the principal's office; a Thanksgiving scene of an old woman and a young boy saying grace in a greasy spoon restaurant while truck drivers gawk; a World War II paratrooper returning home to a wildly happy reception of family and friends; and, of course, "Willie Gillis," the gangly small-town boy whom he took through the war from the induction station to homecoming.

His popular appeal was so strong, according to one former Post editor, that a Rockwell cover was good for the sale of 50,000 to 75,000 extra copies of the Post on newsstands. He produced what a reviewer described as "what middle-class America believed was the way it lived."

"As I grew up and found that the world wasn't the perfectly pleasant place I had thought it to be, I unconsciously decided to compensate," he wrote. "So I painted only the ideal aspects of life — pictures in which there were no drunken slatterns or self-centered mothers, in which, on the contrary, every grandpa played baseball with the

kids. The people in my pictures aren't mentally ill or deformed. The situation they get into are commonplace, everyday situations, not the agonizing crises and tangles of life."

Mr. Rockwell was illustrating the Boy Scout Hike Book before the Armory Show of 1913, which introduced this country to the new art of Europe, opened in New York.

His training was academic, and like the neo-classical sculptors of the 19th century Mr. Rockwell understood the muscles, bones and sinews that lie beneath the skin. The people in his pictures, like so many smiling statues, seem too good to be true, but Mr. Rockwell always gave them superbly painted props. In painting, as in other things, Americans appreciate precision, high technology, and Mr. Rockwell, like his predecessors John Singleton Copley in the 18th century and Thomas Eakins in the 19th, detailed his paintings with extraordinary care.

He was a stickler for accuracy. Mr. Rockwell went to Hannibal, Mo., and there bought up old clothes, before he dressed his models for his illustrations for Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn. Mr. Rockwell, who began working with the camera in the 1930s, was, in some ways, a precursor of the popular photo-realists who flourished in the 1960s.

When Mr. Rockwell painted worn shoes, we knew how old they were. He liked to pose his actors

and no better than many actors.

Today, he would be an anachronism. But in the heyday of the weekly magazines Mr. Rockwell spoke loud and clear for a majority of the American people, and that majority knew it at once and said "thank you."

He was perfectly well aware of his good fortune, and he was not at all puffed about it. He never forgot how he had been on stage with Enrico Caruso, when Caruso had been Radames in "Aida" and Mr. Rockwell had carried a spear by his side. Caruso had spotted Mr. Rockwell as an art student and made a point of being nice to him. And when he was summoned in 1952 to draw Eisenhower with only a 24-hour notice, Mr. Rockwell was as nervous as a beginner. He never got spoiled.

Undeniably he appealed to a middlebrow audience that knew nothing of art. He stood by that audience: "I cannot really convince myself," he once said, "that any painting is good unless it is popular." If people did not respond to one of his covers, he took it as a rebuke and worried for days on end as to where he had gone wrong. He knew that he ought to trust his own judgment, but he didn't.

This could have been his downfall, but when he was put to the test he came out on the right side. When Roosevelt defined the Four Freedoms in his annual message to Congress on Jan. 6, 1941, Mr. Rockwell knew that something fundamental was at stake, and he put that speech into images that would strike home across the boundaries of language.

When his designs were turned down, as occasionally they were, he took it in almost too humble a spirit. When they went through to universal acclaim, he himself sometimes had second thoughts. "I often caricature when I shouldn't," he would say. "I fail to see the people as real people. I oversimplify. I try to make them too cute."

All that was true, beyond a doubt. But it took a good man to admit it. Mr. Rockwell will not live in the history of art. But as a witness to a certain view of America, and of what America should be, he was the right man in the right place at the right time.



Matthew Lewis, The Washington Post

against well-painted backdrops that, closing off deep space, seem somehow stage-set flat.

Mr. Rockwell had his flaws. He could not portray women sensually. "I use to try," he said, "but when I'd finished, they all looked like fine wives and mothers." Toward the end of his long career he let his works be peddled for high prices in bad reproductions, and his once-high standards dropped.

Before he was 15, Mr. Rockwell enrolled in the National Academy of Design where he and two other boys signed a vow, in blood, never to make more than \$50 a week and to strive for the highest in art. For most of his long life, Mr. Rockwell, by his own lights, did his best to keep the last half of that vow.

He continued to do some paintings in his latter years, but his outlets — the big, general circulation magazines — had disappeared. The last was Look, which folded in 1971, which he joined after the Saturday Evening Post turned to "sophisticated muckraking."

The list of other magazines for which he did covers and illustrations is a necropolis of periodicals: the old, old Life, Judge, Leslie's, Women's Home Companion, St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion, and American Boy. The only magazine with which he had a connection still publishing is the Boy Scouts of America's Boys' Life where in 1912 he got his first regular job — art director for \$50 a month.

By 1916, Mr. Rockwell felt ready

to tackle the Saturday Evening Post, the most prestigious market in the business but edited by the redoubtable George Horace Lorimer who ran the magazine with an iron hand. Mr. Rockwell did not see Mr. Lorimer, but the editor approved two paintings for covers and three cover sketches, the beginning of a relationship with the magazine that lasted until the Post, in a desperate battle to stay alive in the 1960s, changed its style and content and no longer had a place for work such as his.

During World War I, Mr. Rockwell enlisted in the Navy — after eating bananas and doughnuts and drinking water all one afternoon in the recruiting office so that he could make the minimum weight required. He was 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighed 115 pounds.

The Navy intended to make use of him as a painter of insignia on airplanes, but the transport that was taking him and others overseas was turned back by a submarine alarm off New York and landed at Charleston, S.C. Mr. Rockwell spent the war in Charleston Navy Yard, drawing cartoons and doing layouts for the base newspaper.

A painstaking craftsman, Mr. Rockwell would spend many weeks and sometimes months in producing a painting. He used photographs during much of his career to catch the exact lighting and expressions he desired, but he challenged critics to figure out when he started using the camera. "I've always been known as 'The Kid with the Camera Eye,'" he said.

Mr. Rockwell traveled extensively in Europe in the 1920s and 1930s and met many artists and illustrators. He even tried his hand at "modernism" a couple of times. One such work he discarded without submitting it to the Post and the second — and last — was turned down by the conservative Mr. Lorimer.

— EDWARD A. O'NEILL

Gen. Edward H. White, SAINT PETERSBURG, Fla., Nov. 9 (AP) — Maj. Gen. Edward H. White, 77, father of the first astronaut to walk in space, has died at Edward H. White 2nd Hospital.

The hospital was named after his son, the Air Force colonel who was one of three Apollo 1 astronauts to die in a fire in their space capsule during a practice at Cape Canaveral in 1967.

Gen. White, himself a veteran aviator, became budget officer of the Air Force after it was organized as an independent arm in 1947. Later he was made chief of the Army-Air Force Exchange Service, a retail merchandising business.

Defense Department officials said a study of the potential impact of the sale had concluded that it would not pose a threat to the security of Taiwan.

Britain also is interested in selling a vertical-takeoff fighter, the Harrier, and a Chinese military delegation is reported to have arrived in London for talks.

Italy is also said to have been in touch with China concerning the possible sale of naval diesel engines.

Although all these deals evidently have not been examined in detail by the Pentagon, officials said the United States was inclined to allow them without insisting that they be cleared by a coordinating committee of the Western alliance, known as Cocom, which consults on the sale of military-related technology to Communist countries.

The United States was reported last spring to be supporting some arms sales to Peking, but several

methodically toward the acquisition of larger stocks of modern weapons and the expansion of its armed forces to their authorized strength limit of 240,000.

The Chinese believe they have the most to fear from expansion of Soviet power in East Asia. The modernization of the People's Liberation Army will be accelerated by the recent purchase of approximately \$500 million in French arms, principally a wire-guided anti-tank missile.

Sources in Hong Kong report that the Soviet 6th Airborne Division has been employed in several full-strength assault exercises in Siberia. The Russians have 44 divisions deployed along the frontier with China from Soviet Central Asia to the Pacific. Six of those are armored.

Reports from Hong Kong and Tokyo indicate that the Russians are deploying some of their more advanced tanks and armored personnel carriers in the Trans-Baikal and Siberian military districts. Intelligence estimates of Soviet air strength in the area range from 1,800 to 2,000 aircraft. In addition a sizable military situation in Europe would permit the Russians to deploy another 500 aircraft in the eastern districts in two or three days.

Advanced Fighters

The Soviet Far East air force have steadily improved in quality in the last 18 months. The most advanced Soviet fighters — MiG-23, MiG-25s and MiG-27s — have been reported in the area, and the fighter-bomber fleet has been bolstered by the deployment of SU-19s.

The Soviet surface-to-surface missile force has been reinforced with medium-range vehicles fitted with one-megaton nuclear warheads.

Qualified sources report that the newest Soviet mobile missile, the SS-20, which has a range of 4,000 miles, also has been deployed in Siberia. These missiles are reported to be aimed at Japan as well as China.

Japanese Defense Agency sources reported evidence that the Russians are considering construction of a fourth major base for the Pacific fleet. The proposed site is Katsukawa on Sakhalin Island, about 100 miles from the northernmost point of Hokkaido, Japan's major northern island.

A base at Katsukawa would be less vulnerable to Chinese air attack than the major base of the Soviet Pacific fleet at Vladivostok.

The Soviet army and air force have located large stocks of nuclear warheads near front-line divisions and regiments. A surface-to-surface missile with a range of 50 miles and a 240-mm. nuclear warhead has been modified to fire new projectiles loaded with chemical agents. A multiple-tube rocket launcher has also been fitted for chemical warfare.

Vietnam Recovery Lags

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 9 (AP) — Vietnam's economic recovery plans appear to be lagging almost two years behind schedule, said Victor Umrhich, the UN's Swiss coordinator of international aid to that country.

His report cites bad harvest, limited trade and foreign aid, suspension of Chinese aid for over a year, projects already started and border tensions with Cambodia as reasons for the delays.

Charter Group Urges Europe Air-Fare Cut

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 9 (AP) — The international airlines industry is lower their regular fares in Europe by 50 per cent and still be profitable, the president of the International Air Carrier Association said today. The association is the international trade association of charter companies, but several regular airlines are members, too.

Anders Hagstrand said that Stockholm-London fare is \$66 but with various reductions the route can be traveled for \$16.

New Policy Toward U.K., Allies

U.S. Approves Sale of Diesels to China

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (NYT) — The United States has informed London that it has no objections to Britain's selling diesel engines to China for use in naval vessels.

The decision is said to reflect a new U.S. policy, referred to last week by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, of not interfering with efforts by Britain and other allies to sell such equipment to China.

In a news conference on Friday, Mr. Vance reiterated that the United States would not supply arms to China, but that "insofar as other nations are concerned, this is a matter which each of them must decide for itself."

The U.S. position is said to reflect a balancing act in which officials are attempting to foster better ties with China while not antagonizing the Soviet Union. Although the United States has apparently given a green light to its allies, officials stress that President Carter is not encouraging such deals.

Britain may be the first country to take advantage of the U.S. position by selling 4 to 12 marine engines for a new class of coast guard vessels.

Defense Department officials said a study of the potential impact of the sale had concluded that it would not pose a threat to the security of Taiwan.

Britain also is interested in selling a vertical-takeoff fighter, the Harrier, and a Chinese military delegation is reported to have arrived in London for talks.

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News Analysis

Pact With Hanoi Bolsters Soviet Far East Position

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT) — The signature last Friday of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam complicates an already delicate strategic situation in East Asia involving the Russians, the United States, China and North and South Korea.

The treaty was concluded as intelligence from the Far East reported a steady expansion of Soviet military power in that area.

The Soviet Pacific fleet, according to reports from London and Tokyo, will be reinforced by a 40,000-ton Kiev-class aircraft carrier. The Russian divisions in Siberia and the maritime province are being expanded. Stocks of fuel to support these divisions have been assembled.

U.S., Chinese and Japanese concern about the treaty signed in Moscow last week focuses on the future of Cam Ranh Bay, a large anchorage on the coast of Vietnam supported by shore installations and built by the United States during the Vietnam war.

After the final victory of the North Vietnamese in 1975, it became known that the Soviet Union had approached Vietnam about the use of Cam Ranh Bay by Russia's Pacific fleet.

It is not known whether such use of Cam Ranh Bay is part of the Moscow-Hanoi agreements. But Chinese and U.S. officials believe that the bay's use by the Russians would weaken their naval positions in the area.

Soviet forces operating out of the base would be on the flank of China's South Sea fleet, which is deployed from major bases at Whampoa, Changhai and Yulin and covers the area from Tanshan to Vietnam.

Russian naval units in that area would also be a counterweight to the U.S. and air forces based at Subic Bay and Clark Field in the Philippines across the South China Sea.

The treaty follows a steady expansion of Soviet support for Vietnam. Moscow not only has supplied Vietnam with arms for its war with Cambodia, but has also accused the Chinese of "aggression" in northern Vietnam.

Sources in China indicate that most of the aircraft seized by Vietnam in 1975 are now inoperable because of a shortage of spare parts, but the Soviet Union has pledged to supply newer aircraft to Vietnam.

The program apparently has affected military planning in Washington and in Asian capitals. For example, Pentagon officials say the withdrawal of U.S. ground and air forces from South Korea has slowed perceptibly.

Japan is moving slowly but have located large stocks of nuclear warheads near front-line divisions and regiments. A surface-to-surface missile with a range of 50 miles and a 240-mm. nuclear warhead has been modified to fire new projectiles loaded with chemical agents. A multiple-tube rocket launcher has also been fitted for chemical warfare.

Iran to Inquire Into Finances of Shah's Relations

TEHRAN, Nov. 9 (WP) — Iran's military government, in a move that appeared calculated to suggest some distance between the new regime and Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, today set into motion investigations into the finances of the royal family and the Pahlavi Foundation.

The new prime minister, Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari, announced that a commission had been set up to probe the financial affairs of the monarch's family, many of whom had already left the country before the anti-shah rebellion reached its peak Sunday and then was subdued by the installation of a military government.

The government said that the special commission will have two months to present the results of its investigations, which will delve into alleged misappropriations of funds amassed during Iran's oil boom over the past decade.

The government said that another commission will be created within a month to investigate the Pahlavi Foundation, which critics claim is a front for the shah's financial holdings. The foundation's annual income has been estimated at \$1 billion, tax-free, and has made the royal family one of the richest in the world.

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Scattered Returns

Taken as a whole, the midterm elections could be either a boom or a disaster for pundits. It all depends on how inventive, not to say shameless, the individual pundit is in dealing with the kind of election returns that can be used to prove either everything or nothing on a national, big trend, whither-the-two-political-parties scale. We reached this conclusion the hard way: by trying to extract a few interstate truths and transcontinental theories from the returns (beyond the self-evident fact that an anti-tax politics is prominent in the land) and observing that none of our big ideas could survive scrutiny.

Try this one: that the voters, nationwide, were registering their fed-upness with things as they are and with the used-goods politicians who have been hanging around for years symbolizing the status quo. The triumph of Harry Hughes in Maryland, the upending of the whole Minnesota top Democratic leadership, the dumping of both conservative Republican Gov. Meldrim Thomson and liberal Democratic Sen. Thomas McIntyre in New Hampshire, the defeat of Republican Sen. Edward Brooke in Massachusetts — you can accumulate a lot of evidence for this conclusion. But what are you going to do with the continuing success of Sen. Strom Thurmond in South Carolina, or the ease with which voters returned to office two notorious congressional establishment stalwarts, the indicted Rep. Daniel Flood of Pennsylvania and the convicted Rep. Charles Diggs of Michigan? Yes, it's true that Republican veteran Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois nearly lost, but he pulled out of that noisy near-fatal drive — admittedly only some 15 feet above ground, but he did it. All wasn't as bleak for the longtime "ins," and in fact, in the far West, the political climate seemed to favor incumbents.

Similarly, you can show it was a fine day for left-of-center Democrats or a mini-rout. In New Jersey, Bill Bradley prevailed over the articulate and tough conservative Jeffrey Bell, whereas, in Iowa, Dick Clark got beat by the very far-to-the-right Republican challenger, Roger Jepsen. What all this strongly suggests is that individual and even idiosyncratic political circumstances tend more than great whooshing national trends to determine who wins and who loses around the country in midterm election.

The Democratic debacle in Minnesota is a good example, because, among other things, it had been building for years and for reasons that predate by at least a decade the current political atmosphere. Minnesota Democratic politics is, in fact, the story of a success-ridden enterprise, a system that produced too many winners and too much victory and too much leadership. The leaders began to compete among themselves; the winners closed down the channels to winning for younger and equally ambitious contenders; the victories bred, as they often do, complacency and, in the case of national victories, created leaders like Hubert Humphrey and Walter Mondale who were obliged to represent government policy and values to a constituency that was by its nature and history critical, independent, unaccustomed to accepting an establishment "line" — even its own.

The defeats of Sen. Robert Griffin in Michigan and Sen. Floyd Haskell in Colorado are additional examples of the kind of special-circumstance outcomes we have in mind, and the phenomenon could be multiplied many times over. Some really terrific people won — and lost. It's the American way.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Taxpayers' Grievances

The striking thing about the state tax referenda is the care and precision that the voters showed, in case after case, in answering these questions. There was no great wave of wrathful and vengeful attacks on government, whacking back tax rates and public budgets. Only one state, Idaho, followed the precedent of California's Proposition 13 in actually rolling back revenues. But in a dozen states, the majority of the voters seemed to be saying quite clearly that they very much wanted a limit on taxation. The returns show a sharp and explicit concern that taxes keep rising automatically, in a time when public responsibilities don't seem to be expanding.

The returns in Michigan made the point. Voters there were given two options. They defeated the proposal to cut back property taxes. But they adopted the one that would let state taxes rise only as fast as the personal income of Michigan's taxpayers, and let property taxes go up only as fast as the inflation rate. They were trying to set a limit. They didn't want to get into the quarrel over budget cuts and who was to be laid off — whether it was to be teachers or policemen. But they had the feeling that taxes and budgets were going up mindlessly and purposelessly, at a time when school enrollments are declining and most states are running surpluses. They wanted to stop it.

What are the likely effects of these election returns on national politics over the coming two years? The next Congress is going to be full of people who were subjected by the constituents to something very much like a temperance meeting. They were required to stand up, confess their past fiscal lapses, and take a public oath of budgetary abstinence.

The first major U.S. politician to sense accurately the shift in voters' attitudes about money was, of course, President Carter. He began preaching the doctrine of limitation when he was running for the nomination. But he has found this no easier to achieve than his predecessors did. One reaction — a misguided and dangerous one — is the movement in favor of a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget. Some 22 state legislatures have already passed resolutions calling for a constitutional convention, a classic example of the politics of frustration. It won't succeed, but it reinforces the message conveyed by the state tax referenda. The message is that it's a time for caution and consolidation. Inflation is having peculiar and unintended effects on a very intricate tax system, and the message is that politicians cannot leave those effects to run their course uncorrected.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Row Over Vichy Aide

An enormous row has broken out in France over the unashamedly anti-Semitic interview which Louis Darquier de Pellepoix gave to L'Express last week. Mr. Darquier, now a political exile in Spain, was the high commissioner for Jews under the Vichy government and sent 75,721 of them from France to the death camps. He told L'Express that he had to rid France of these stateless foreigners of another race, who had been the source of all France's misfortunes.

The row which has followed the publication of his interview has been thunderous and widespread and does the French a great deal of credit. . . . That successive French governments should have failed even to ask for his extradition for 33 years passes comprehension.

— From the Guardian (London).

Iran: Power Behind Throne?

For better or for worse, the British and U.S. governments are widely believed in Iran

to be the effective power behind the throne. This image may be far from reality, but it lends special weight to anything they say about Iran.

Their error hitherto has been to give the impression that they were identified solely with the shah, even after the extent of his unpopularity had become apparent. It is not sensible to link Western interests with the success or failure of a particular form of regime. Nor is it sensible to give the impression — particularly in the present situation — that the shah is the man of the Western powers. This does not alter the fact that for the time being at least, the shah's role is crucial in re-establishing order.

If he succeeds, he will have to follow through by going much further in the direction of democracy than he has so far been able to do. In the process, he may have to acquiesce in a sharp curtailment of his own role. As of now, he is the only man with enough authority to establish a new and viable regime; but he has not much time to prove that he can do it.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
November 10, 1903

BERLIN — The public learned only this morning of an operation on the Emperor's throat which took place two days ago. It was announced that cocaine was used as the anesthetic in a one-minute operation to remove a pea-sized growth from the Kaiser's vocal chord. Germany's greatest anatomical pathologist declared it to be benign. A certain panic prevailed on the Berlin stock exchange when the news was revealed. The Emperor's father, the late Emperor Frederick, suffered from a cancerous growth in the throat which ultimately proved fatal.

Fifty Years Ago
November 10, 1928

CATANIA, Sicily — A new and particularly violent crater which began emitting lava last night at a terrific initial speed is adding to the danger to the important town of Giarre, on the eastern base of Mount Etna. The original craters, about 100 in number, are still emitting with unabated violence the lava which has completely destroyed several towns in the past few days. Blasting operations have been started with the hope of forming a channel to divert the lava flow to the sea; but this work will be in vain unless the eruptions diminish.



SOS From State Department

By Robert M. Pringle

WASHINGTON — The U.S. State Department is being rapidly shorn of its traditional responsibilities and obligations. Unless the trend is reversed, the department will eventually be reduced to a powerless anachronism. Though it will remain, in theory, the president's primary tool for conducting foreign affairs, it will have become in practice little more than a demoralized service office for state departments located in nearly every other government agency in Washington.

The only significant foreign-affairs reorganization so far attempted by the Carter administration was the removal of the cultural-exchange program from the State Department and its subsequent placement in the International Communication Agency (formerly the U.S. Information Agency). That agency was liberated, in turn, from the existing, somewhat tenuous, oversight of the secretary of state. Apparently that was just the beginning of more serious efforts to reform the State Department out of existence.

New legislation likely to be proposed when Congress reconvenes in January would cut the international-affairs function from the State Department. This would be folly, since authority to give international aid is the single most important tool of U.S. foreign policy toward developing nations.

Trade Centers

Legislation is being contemplated, moreover, to create autonomous Agriculture Department trade centers in foreign countries. And a bill co-sponsored by Sen. William V. Roth Jr., R-Dele., and Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., would deprive the State Department of its commercial functions and lodge them in a proposed Department of Trade.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department is vying to take over some traditional responsibilities of the State Department. A few months ago Attorney General Griffin B. Bell persuaded President Carter that transferring visa-issuing authority to Justice from State would be a good idea, since Bell's department already had responsibility for aliens residing in the United States. A measure proposing such a transfer is likely to be introduced in the next session of Congress.

The authority of our ambassadors also has been under attack. The Central Intelligence Agency last year managed to kill provisions in a Senate bill that would have strengthened our ambassadors' theoretical right to supervise other agencies' activities abroad.

Cuts

This attempt to cut State down to size is nothing new. Since World War II, the State Department has lost operational responsibility for intelligence to the CIA, foreign as-

sistance to the Agency for International Development and information to the International Communication Agency. As the difference between foreign and domestic issues became less distinct, other agencies developed legitimate interests in overseas affairs. The Defense Department was the first to create its own "mini-State Department," in 1953 — the Office of International Security Affairs. Today there are sizable foreign-affairs operations within Treasury, Agriculture, Energy and other departments.

This bureaucratic dispersion partly resulted from the State Department's traditional inability to compete effectively against larger agencies with bigger budgets and powerful domestic constituencies. With its ethos of genteel generalism, State could not (or would not) develop the specialized personnel who might have made it relate more effectively to the concerns of other agencies.

Mundane

Yet the demands on State have steadily increased. Although the department has not grown in manpower for 18 years, there are now 138 nations, compared with 100 in 1960, all of which require embassies that State must maintain. As greater numbers of Americans travel abroad and increasingly visit remote corners of new nations, they sometimes end up in foreign jails — in which event the State Department is supposed to look after them.

In addition to these mundane but important tasks, certain necessary functions can flourish only in a centralized foreign-affairs agency. These include the classic skills of diplomacy: negotiation and expertise in foreign cultures. In a world composed of sovereign nation-states, someone must pull together the often-competing strands of U.S. policy so that we do not work at cross-purposes with our lives.

These functions are to some extent shared with the National Security Council, but they cannot be wholly absorbed there without transferring the diplomatic function to the White House — hardly a practical proposition.

Inertia

Like an anesthetized patient watching his legs being amputated, the State Department seems only dimly aware of what is happening to it. Its senior political appointees seemingly are too preoccupied with the "large political issues" to worry over institutional inertia. In the past the foreign service always had a few powerful friends who served as advocates within the government bureaucracy, but the system doesn't seem to be producing men like Averell Harriman anymore.

Not long ago, the State Department was the constant victim of

congressional oversight committees, chaired by men who mostly regarded the state-department set as an easy target. Today the department's functions are being steadily eroded by competing and more powerful government agencies. This phenomenon may not be as malevolent as McCarthyism was, but in the end it may prove to be even more disastrous.

Robert M. Pringle, on leave from the U.S. State Department, is a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace based in Washington. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Outlawing the System of War

By Jonathan Power

MOSCOW — Arguing about big power politics and the avoidance of war in Moscow brings to mind bow old is the debate in the Western civilization and how little has been learned. Writing in the early 16th century, Erasmus considered war "unnatural." "Animals did not make war on one another. Whoever heard of 100,000 animals rushing together to butcher each other, as men do everywhere?"

Erasmus believed that wars occurred because they were a way of life among a militarized aristocratic ruling class. In the 18th century, liberal thinkers resurrected this theme and argued that the birth of democracies would remove the need for war. Thomas Paine in his pamphlet, "The Rights of Man," suggested that republican government and free trade "would extirpate the system of war."

Wishful Thinking

Yet democracies from France at the end of the 18th century down to the United States in the middle of the 20th have failed to live up to the wishful thinking of the liberal philosophers. Moreover, these learned gentlemen failed to anticipate modern totalitarianism, how a system of government coming to power through a wave of popular support can so impose itself that the populace becomes its captive and the outside world its total enemy.

In fact, it was the more orthodox thinkers of the 18th century who saw the issue of war in its stark reality. "Want of a common judge with authority puts all men in a state of nature," wrote John Locke. Or as Michael Howard, the distinguished modern war historian summing up the contribution of Locke and Hobbes, Montesquieu and Rousseau, Kant and Hegel, writes: "War is an inherent element in a system of sovereign states which lack any supreme and acknowledged arbiter: and the more genuinely these states by reason of their democratic structure embody indigenous and peculiar cultural values and perceptions, the less likely are they to sacrifice that element of sovereignty which carries with it the decision, if necessary, to use force to protect their interests."

The fact that the Soviet Union and the United States are at each other's throats so much of the time is not only a function of their profoundly different ideologies, important though that is. It is inevitable in a world with only minimal international institutions that nations of this size, power and prestige should be in conflict with their peers. Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security

Something Happened Evaluating the Vote

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — As the returns came in, the radio and television commentators kept telling us that this election had little significance. It left things "pretty much unchanged," said one. Another called it "a nothing election."

That judgment is facile, and I think false. It is true that the election did not greatly shift the balance between the parties; the Republicans picked up only three Senate seats, a dozen in the House, a handful of governorships. But it does not follow that nothing much has changed. A great many people have changed — the people holding office. And in this country's politics, person can matter as much as party.

Consider a single result of the 1978 election: the defeat of Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa. Clark was not just one of a hundred senators, an obedient party man like the lobby fodder of parliamentary systems. He was an independent liberal whose hard work and open-mindedness gave him influence among his colleagues.

Greatest Impact

Clark had his greatest impact as chairman of the Senate's African subcommittee. He believed that the United States should try to prevent violence and chaos in southern Africa by urging the white powers there — in Rhodesia, Namibia, eventually South Africa — toward majority rule. He gave important support in African policy to President Carter and Andrew Young.

Accordingly, Clark's defeat is bound to have foreign-policy echoes. It will increase the already considerable domestic difficulties for the administration on African questions. It may well encourage the white regimes of southern Africa in their resistance to Western policy. (But they will regret the defeat of Meldrim Thomson, the rightist governor of New Hampshire, who was bailed on a recent visit to South Africa as a true representative of U.S. opinion.)

Or consider how the results of this election may affect what seems likely to be the great debate on Capitol Hill next year: the Senate debate on a strategic arms limitation agreement, if one is finally concluded with the Soviet Union. The administration has reckoned all along that it would have an uphill fight to get a two-thirds vote in the Senate for ratification of a SALT agreement. Now it may be even harder.

Replaced

Clark will be replaced by a figure of the right, Roger Jepsen, who is hardly a likely vote for SALT. In Colorado, Floyd Haskell lost his seat to conservative William Armstrong, Thomas J. McIntyre of New Hampshire, who took the great risk, in his conservative state, of voting for the Panama Canal treaties and may have paid the price.

will give way to a far-right Republican, Gordon Humphrey. Some other changes may be favorable to a SALT treaty. Democrats of unknown views on foreign policy, for example, will replace conservative Republican senators from Nebraska and Oklahoma. By the point is that the particular changes will matter, on SALT and other questions.

The character of the Republican minority in Congress will also be affected. It has been moving toward the conservative side for years now, and the 1978 election results will intensify that trend.

On the floor of the 1976 Republican convention, Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts grabbed two of his Senate friends and a liberal wing of the party. Now Brooke is gone, along with moderate Robert Griffin of Michigan at liberal Clifford Case of New Jersey who lost in the primary.

Exceptions

Most of the new Republican senators are on the conservative side, but there are exceptions. One probable moderate is Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas. A addition to the small liberal wing, William Cohen of Maine, who is a member of the House Judiciary Committee stood against Richard Nixon in the impeachment proceedings.

Cohen's election, incidentally, may finally stop one of the most dubious water projects in the country: the proposed Dickey-Lincoln dam, which would flood our last wild river in the North. Cohen opposed Dickey-Lincoln in the campaign, while incumbent Democrat William Hathaway supported it. On environmental issues, again, personal views may matter more than party.

National statistics may also score significant regional trends. This election had striking results in the South. More than ever, Southern voters demonstrated that they can no longer be treated in one way or one race terms.

Vote Divided

Mississippi elected its first publican senator in a century. It happened, as everyone knows, because a black who ran as an independent, Charles Evers, divided Democratic vote. But few have stopped to consider it: amazing it is that a black candidate could win 23 percent of the vote in Mississippi, as Evers did. Fifty years ago virtually no blacks in state were allowed to vote.

Republicans had great success with conservative candidates in South Carolina, North Carolina and Alabama. On the other hand, moderate Democrats won in Alabama and Arkansas. Both help rede the politics of the region, show that, in the election of something happened.

adviser, once shrewdly observed that even without Communism, Russia after World War I would have emerged as "a chauvinist dictatorship" experiencing "a burst of imperialist nationalist energy that would also have made it a world power, perhaps both at lower domestic cost [than under Stalin] and in a fashion more threatening to the world."

Needed

But these thoughts raise at least three questions for today. First, why was it that President Carter in the early days of his presidency put a premium on confrontation with his human rights policy rather than moving to consolidate SALT-2? For with two such potentially dangerous states facing each other, what is needed first and foremost is a measure of disarmament, not an attitude of rivalry.

Likewise, one wonders why it is that the Russians, although they now appear deeply committed to disarmament with the West, still shy away from constructing an international framework of crisis management? They still hesitate to work with the West to bring peace in the Middle East or to help solve the seemingly intractable problem of poverty in the Third World.

An even more important question: Why have the Russians transferred the crude, undifferentiated hostility they used to beam to the West to China? Could it be that they have made China more of an enemy than natural rivalry would make it. The truth is that a modicum of restraint and sensitivity in the 1960s might have kept the alliance with China in being, at least for a few more decades at least.

All this is sad and suggests the

leaders of our world today have understood the real danger war and the imperative to curb it. Nuclear weapons have brought pause, but these may be the only lead to war being channelled from the big powers to their periphery. As appears to be the emerging trend in Asia and Africa, Orwell's 1984, provides an umbrella under which protagonists fight conventional weapons without sort to the ultimate horror.

The overriding need today must be disarmament, mutually agreed and mutually achieved. The West not to move to come as its No. 1 priority a SALT-2 and after go quickly on to SALT-3. For would be a tragic mistake. For na to buy sophisticated weapons from the West would be to seal another major spiral in the race. And for the Soviet Union to agree to reduce the internal system positive and create will rob us of the chance of developing a method of arbiters that will work to outlaw worse instincts.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to editor.

Rescinds Crisis Accord on Synthetics

EEC Rules Against Fiber Cartel

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ) — The three-year crisis cartel of synthetic fiber makers in the European Economic Community is not compatible with EEC treaty regulations, the EEC Commission has decided, a spokesman said today.

But, in a statement, the commission said it agreed that the possibility of modifications of the cartel

should be explored as quickly as possible.

EEC synthetic fiber makers signed their three-year cartel agreement on June 20. Under the accord, participants — excluding non-EEC producers in Europe — pledged to reduce capacity in order to balance production with demand. The accord also provides that all partici-

pants abstain from any investments that add to existing capacity and to cut capacity which otherwise could be in surplus of 550,000 metric tons by 1981 so far as polyamide, polyester and acrylic fiber and filament are concerned.

At the time the cartel agreement was signed, industry officials and commission industry department experts claimed that there was a 20-percent overcapacity in EEC synthetic fiber production.

After debating the matter last night, the commission said it "reached the provisional conclusion that the cartel agreement notified to the commission in June was not, as it stood, compatible with the treaty."

"The commission has charged the commissioners concerned with the task of working out the basis for further discussions with the industry," a statement said.

Montefiore Proposes Cuts

VENICE, Nov. 9 (Reuters) — Montefiore has put to unions plans to reduce production of acrylic fibers at its Porto Marghera plant, starting with a three-week closure over Christmas to run down stocks, union sources said. The firm has been reducing its labor force at the plant as a result of the fiber market crisis and an agreement with other European producers.

Meanwhile in London, the British chemical industry said it expects to increase production by three percent this year over 1977.

The industry expects investments to rise 14 percent in real terms, with expenditure likely to exceed £1 billion, while gross sales of some £15.5 billion would hopefully include an 8-percent in volume growth of exports, which totaled about £3.8 billion in 1977.

China Gives Pan Am Unit \$500-Million Hotel Job

HONG KONG, Nov. 9 (UPI) — A Pan American World Airways unit has signed a \$500 million agreement with China to build several 1,000-room hotels in the nation's major cities, an official of the U.S. company said today.

Reynolds Burgund, vice president of Pan Am's International Hotels, said survey teams will leave for Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other cities "in the next few weeks" to survey the building sites.

International officials said they have been given authority by the Chinese to find the financing for the \$500 million needed for the project "under the most favorable terms," Mr. Burgund said. International financial institutions have expressed interest in providing the loans which will be guaranteed by the Bank of China.

[In New York, Intercontinental chairman Paul Scheeline said the company has "not called down any portion of the financing" for the hotels, Reuters reported.]

Chinese Ownership

Under the "long-term" agreement, the details of which Mr. Burgund declined to disclose, China will own the hotels and Intercontinental will share the operating profits. The project is scheduled for completion in late 1981 and was initiated to cope with the increasing influx of tourists. An estimated 100,000 foreigners will visit China this year.

The pact followed Pan Am chairman William Seawell's visit to Peking last month. Seawell said he received "very positive" response from Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on Pan Am's proposal to build hotels in China. China's tourism business has been booming, but the nation has been severely hampered in developing this source of income by a shortage of modern hotel rooms. In some instances, the Chinese have been forced to discourage travelers' visa requests or to ask tourists to cut short their stay in certain areas.

Peking authorities reportedly mapped out a plan to build as many as 800 hotels around the country. The government also has opened two schools in Shanghai and Hongkong, to train hotel service personnel.

Japan, China in Oil Deal

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (Reuters) — The Tokyo state-controlled Japan National Oil Corp. said it has reached an agreement to develop offshore oil resources in Pohai Bay, north China, jointly with the Chinese oil mining ministry, probably starting early next year. Details of the agreement, including financing, will be worked out with a Chinese mission which is expected to visit Japan next month, it said.

Separately, it was reported that China and Brazil have reached agreement on a major trade deal involving exports of crude oil from China to Brazil and imports of steel products to China.

Under a five-year petroleum agreement, Brazil will import 1 million tons of crude oil from China's Shengli field next year, or 20,000 barrels a day, and 1.5 million tons in 1980, or 30,000 barrels a day. In return, Brazil agreed to supply Chi-

Floating Rates A Banking Issue In Japan Loans

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ) — Floating-rate yen loans are the latest innovation to come out of the Tokyo international capital market, but they are not likely to become a standard method for lending money to foreign borrowers for some time, bankers here say.

While many commercial banks are trying to promote this vehicle, the long-term credit banks regard some of its varieties as unfair competition. Floating rates can cut into the market for fixed-rate loans, which are the basic yen offerings of all the banks until now. Financial authorities thus are not encouraging new syndications of this kind until new guidelines are set for the whole banking industry.

The city banks, which are mainly engaged in domestic revolving credit financing, want a bigger share of the term-loan business that used to belong mostly to the three long-term creditors, Industrial Bank of Japan, Long-Term Credit Bank and Nippon Credit Bank.

The floating London interbank offered rate, against which international banks price their Euro-dollar loans, is the model for a new "Tokyo rate" that Japan's city banks want to adopt. They have been assured by authorities that the rates for yen-denominated certificates of deposits can serve that purpose as soon as banks are allowed to issue them domestically.

Kennecott Facing New Takeover Bid

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT) — A secret effort to negotiate a peaceful settlement between Kennecott Copper Corp. and Curtiss-Wright Corp. has broken down, according to Wall Street sources.

To prevent a second takeover battle by Curtiss-Wright, the nation's biggest copper producer is understood to have offered Roland Berner, chairman of the New Jersey conglomerate, as many as seven of the 17 seats on the Kennecott board. But Mr. Berner is understood to be insisting on waging a new proxy fight against Kennecott as soon as possible so that — should he win — he could replace all 17 Kennecott directors with his own slate.

Swiss Prices Steady

BERN, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ) — Swiss wholesale prices in October fell 4 percent from a year earlier but were unchanged from a month earlier, official figures released today showed. At the end of October, the wholesale price index (1963 equals 100) was at 140.7, unchanged from a month earlier but down 4 percent from 146.5 a year earlier. The October annual rate of decline compared with 4.7 percent at the end of September.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Bethlehem Steel Sales at \$6 Billion

Bethlehem Steel estimates 1978 sales "will likely exceed \$6 billion," David Adams, vice president of finance, says. The company reported 1977 sales of \$5.37 billion. He reiterated Bethlehem Steel's belief that the domestic steel producers will ship about 96 million tons in 1978, roughly 5 million tons more than in 1977. He says the domestic steel industry is presently producing at about 85 percent of capacity with Bethlehem slightly above that. "Our current order trend doesn't presently signal any change in direction," he says.

Asahi Chemical Forecasts Steady Net

Asahi Chemical Industry expects after-tax profit in the second half year ending March 31 to be similar to the 3.17 billion yen (about \$70 million) in the first half. It forecasts second half sales will rise slightly to about 213 billion yen from 211.54 billion. Sales of non-textile products in the second half will increase from the first half's 120.84 billion yen through increased government public works spending but textile sales will fall from 90.7 billion yen due to an anticipated decline in exports following the sharp yen appreciation, it says.

ITT Expects Record Sales, Net

International Telephone & Telegraph says it should see record sales, net income and earnings per share in the fourth quarter and the year, subject only to the weakening of the dollar during the remainder of 1978. ITT says strong performances are being

turned in by the Sheraton Hotel network, which expects the best year in its history, and the international telecommunications operations segment. Partially offsetting these improvements are lower earnings from Rayonier operations, due to a strike at its northwest pulp mills, and weak worldwide markets for pulp. Also affecting profits are lower earnings from certain European operations in components and semiconductors and telecommunications manufacturing.

Toray Sees Sharp Rise in Profit

Toray Industries expects net profit in the year ending March 31 will rise to 7.5 billion yen (about \$40.1 million) from 947 million last year, on sales of 410 billion compared with 407.48 billion. The company attributed the sharp improvement to cost reductions achieved by cutting energy consumption and employees, lower raw material prices, and some improvement in sales prices as a result of its inflation-cutting cartel begun by major Japanese textile firms late last year.

CPC International Sees Higher Net

CPC International says it expects the increase in its 1978 earnings to exceed the 9-percent gain of last year. The company also said sales will exceed \$3 billion this year. U.S. sales of consumer products are expected to be about 10 percent ahead of last year. In 1979, CPC plans to increase capital expenditures to \$163 million from \$150 million this year, of which about 40 percent will be for U.S. projects.

Banks' Rankings Shift as Dollar Drops

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 9 (NYT) — The sharp decline of the dollar has knocked several U.S. banks from the top echelons of world banking and has made it generally harder for U.S. banks to compete for international business.

According to the Banker, a British financial magazine, only three U.S. banks — Bank of America, Citibank and Chase Manhattan — were ranked among the top 10 at the end of last year, in sharp contrast to 1970, when there were seven.

What's more, this year's accelerated decline of the dollar has made further inroads into U.S. dominance, although no formal tabulation has been made. Credit Agricole, a French institution that specializes in credit to farmers, seems now to have virtually tied Citibank for the No. 2 position and is closing in on the Bank of America as the biggest in the non-Communist countries.

Four of the world's top 10 are now French and two are West German. Britain, whose currency has depreciated much more than the dollar during the 1970's, is no longer represented on the list.

"We're feeling more competition in medium-term financing from the West Germans and Japanese," said an official at one of the biggest New York banks.

Morgan Stanley Sued to Reveal Net on Olinkraft

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ) — An Olinkraft shareholder filed suit in federal court here to compel Morgan Stanley & Co. to account for any actual or potential profit on its 149,200-share arbitrage holding of Olinkraft's stock.

In the suit, Kathryn Walton, described as a Connecticut resident and longtime holder of 1,000 Olinkraft shares, alleges that Morgan Stanley was guilty of a breach of duty earlier this year in acquiring the Olinkraft shares while in possession of certain Olinkraft internal earnings projections (NYT, Oct. 27).

"The common law prohibits one from profiting from a breach of duty," the suit says. "Accordingly, Morgan Stanley must account for any profit which it has made or may make from its purchase of Olinkraft stock."

In addition to an accounting, the suit, which is a derivative action filed in behalf of Olinkraft, also asks the court to award legal costs and "such other further relief as may be just and proper." Miss Walton says in the suit that she demanded on Oct. 30 that Olinkraft's directors "commence proceedings against Morgan Stanley" but "was informed that the board wouldn't take any action" on her demand. Olinkraft also is named as a defendant in the suit.

Morgan Stanley said that it "believes the suit to be without merit, and intends to defend itself vigorously against this suit."

U.K. Loan Rate Lifted to 12.5%

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ) — The Bank of England today said that with the approval of the Chancellor of the Exchequer it has decided to raise the minimum lending rate to 12.5 percent from 10 percent.

The rate had been at 10 percent since June 8, when it was raised from 9 percent. It has been held steadily since the government's budget announcement of April 11 when the MLR was raised to 7.5 percent from 6.5 percent.

It now stands at its highest level since Jan. 21, 1977, when it was at 13.25 percent.

Nervousness Puts End to Rally

Prices on NYSE Mixed; Money Supply Increases

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (IFT) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished mixed today as nervousness ahead of the weekly money supply figures erased earlier gains.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1 money supply rose \$2.1 billion for the latest reporting week. M-2 rose \$2.9 billion. For the latest four weeks, M-1 averaged a 9-percent rate of gain from 13 weeks ago while M-2 averaged a 10.2-percent rate of increase in the statistical quarter.

The Fed also said marketable U.S. government securities held by the Fed for foreign accounts rose \$953 million in the week to \$92.7 billion.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 3.64 points to 803.97 and advances led declines 880 to 550. Volume fell to 23.32 million shares from yesterday's 23.56 million.

Johns-Manville and Olinkraft common shares had been tendered under the offer of a Johns-Manville subsidiary to purchase up to 49 percent of Olinkraft's common — 4.4 million shares — at \$65 per share. Johns-Manville slipped 3/4 to 25 1/4. Olinkraft did not trade but it closed yesterday at 61 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange rose, with the market value index up 0.08 point to 142.07. The Agriculture Department

U.S. Lifts Trigger Base

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ) — The Treasury Department has announced an increase of 7 percent in trigger-price bases and extras for the major steel mill products covered by the trigger-price mechanism. The new resulting prices will apply to shipments exported on or after Jan. 1, 1979. The treasury said no other adjustments of cost components from the fourth quarter trigger prices were necessary.

Rockwell Lifts Dividend

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9 (Reuters) — Rockwell International said today directors voted to raise the quarterly dividend to 60 cents from 55 cents a share, payable Dec. 11, record Nov. 21.

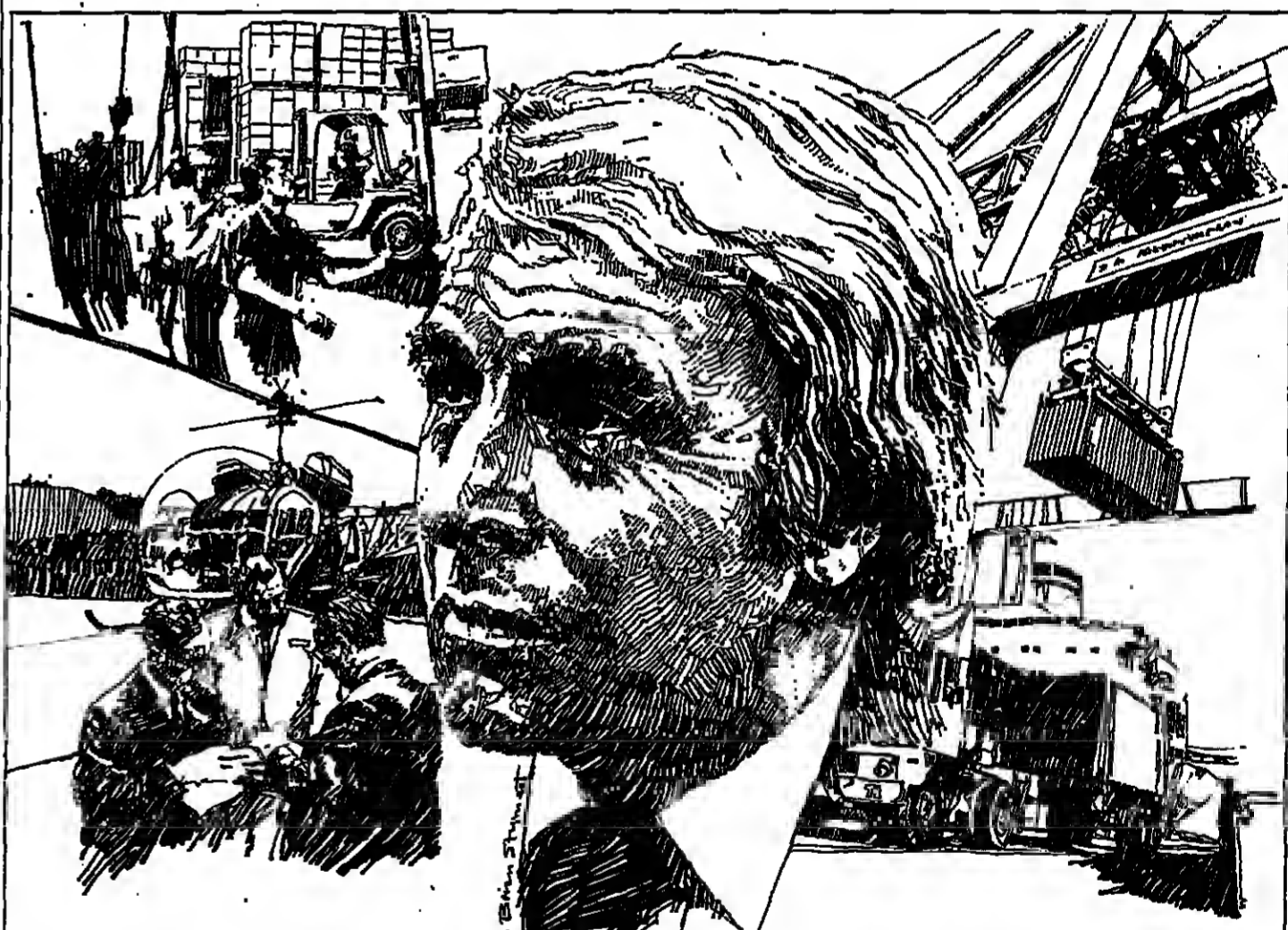
raised its forecast of this year's corn harvest again saying the crop is likely to total 6.89 billion bushels, a record. Last month, the agency forecast 6.82 billion bushels. Last year's crop of 6.37 billion bushels was the previous record. The higher corn harvest estimate is likely to increase pressure on President Carter to order more corn acreage set aside from production in order to hold down next year's crop and help keep farm prices from dropping. The president said in his televised news conference today that he will make a decision on this in the next few days.

The department also forecast a record soybean crop, saying it is likely to rise to 1.81 billion bushels, up from a forecast of 1.79 billion bushels last month and 3 percent higher than the soybean crop last year which totaled 1.76 billion bushels.

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

American Motors		1977	1978
4th Quarter			
Revenue	682.7	564.7	
Profits	25.97	2.96	
Per Share	0.86	0.09	
Year			
Revenue	2,590	2,340	
Profits	366.9	8.26	
Per Share	1.21	0.27	
ITT		1977	1978
3 months			
Revenue	1,360	1,190	
Profits	472.2	440.7	
Per Share	3.45	3.25	
2nd Quarter			
Revenue	4,600	4,000	
Profits	130.6	150.3	
Per Share	0.95	1.09	
Sunbeam		1977	1978
2nd Quarter			
Revenue	305.0	281.0	
Profits	6.5	12.03	
Per Share	0.44	0.81	
4 months			
Revenue	591.7	528.8	
Profits	17.61	20.32	
Per Share	1.19	1.37	
Japan		1977	1978
1st half			
Revenue	211,540	225,300	
Profits	3,170	2,350	



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countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

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As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US\$ 4.8 billion in assets; US\$ 457.8 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30th June, 1978.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 52nd largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

NYSE Trading Closing Prices November 9

[illegible][illegible]

**MAPCO:
15th DIVIDEND
INCREASE
IN 13
YEARS**

MAPCO announces yet another dividend increase for the third quarter of 1978. MAPCO dividends have risen steadily from an annualized figure of 10¢ back in 1965 to the present \$1.30. "This latest increase, the 15th since 1965," says Robert E. Thomas, Chairman of the Board, "demonstrates once again our confidence in the continued growth in MAPCO's operations, earnings and cash flow."

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Flash... Paris Bourse NOV. 9, 1971

COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE, MAY 9	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	Y YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SH.— '75, '76, '77	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATERS
AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	587 - 237	541	540 - 532	7	3.2	83.00 - 55.63c - 82.00	14,774	78 1st sem. \$40 MF vs. 64
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	929 - 275	796	795 - 781	10	3.5	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	1978 consider will exceed that
BSN GERVAIS DANONE.....	Glass food	689 - 318	584	585 - 580	29	4.6	24.39 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	1st. semester* = 7,254 MF
CHARGEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping Air transp.	214 - 126.40	180.80	185 - 181.80	12	6.5	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	9 months 78 (vs. 36.4 MF)
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	135 - 80.50	127.50	127.80 - 125.20	9	6.3	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	SCOREL Route with Lyto for
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE...	Bank	145 - 84	132	132 - 130	10	6.1	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	COF lead in extra \$100c
CREDIT INDUST. & COMM.	Bank	132.80 - 72.50	120.50	121.40 - 120.20	13	5.8	10.84 - 8.74 - 9.00	4,528	New SCACV to be offered pub
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind	102.20 - 49	65.10	63.50 - 62	—	—	9.62 - -5.56c - —	3,684	Company's (ex-1000)
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	369 - 124	347	330 - 325	5	3.4	35.50c - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77-78 net 20.6c vs. 15
FERODO S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	541 - 296	474	461 - 473	12	4.4	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,545	License acco. manufact. of
IMETAL.....	Mining	96.10 - 45.80	60.05	61.60 - 60.30	6	6.3	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Copperware \$272.8 net vs.
MOET-HENNESSY.....	Beverag.	614 - 268	582	577 - 573	28	1.4	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	1st 6 months (ex-1000)
NORD (Compagnie du).....	Holding	38.50 - 15	29.65	29.30 - 29.25	—	5.1	0.29 - 1.72 - -2.15	13,264	Bonpue Raffi no be submit
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLMANN.	Chem/min	110.90 - 62.10	88.90	89.40 - 88	16	5.6	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	Carbonate-Les worldwide
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	535 - 201	498	492 - 490	4	2.3	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,550	Expected lead be slightly ex
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).....	Petrol	98 - 51.70	85	87.90 - 85.60	—	7.1	— - - - -	5,450	1978 first se vs. 9,278.99
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	641 - 458	589	596 - 581	12	3.1	45.57 - 47.86c - 48.00c	796	Angel Int Overall Incr
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	125 - 48.50	122.20	121.50 - 120.30	28	4.9	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	1st. semester 13,166 MF
ROBECO.....	Invest. Comp.	384 - 337.40	349	349.60 - 344.70	—	10.4	(not relevant)	25,300	For 12-month share price
SKS ROSSIGNOL.....	Ski manuf.	1925 - 1225	1850	1830 - 1800	26	1.2	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	ACRO (US tennis racket)

37%	26%	FMK	p1.80	6.2	1	29%	29%	29%
15	13	FIDeor	1.24	9.4	23	13%	13	13%
42%	27%	FIHowP	1.08	2.9	11	66	38%	37%
48%	24%	FosWh	1p	3.3	7	37%	30%	30%
19%	8%	Fotomat	50	3.9	12	18%	13%	12%

44%	24%	Four Pha	11	300	27%	23%	28%
40%	27%	Foxbro	1.10	3.5	8	134	31%
11%	6	FrankM	.30	4.3	9	88	7%
29%	17%	FrpMin	1.60	6.2	14	x353	25%
20	9	Frishtn	.22	1.6	11	25	13%
34%	24	Frushf	2.20	0.1	4	64	27%

[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).

دکتر احمد الاجل

**FOR A
MAXIMUM
RETURN
ON
TIME
INVESTED.**

A map of the United States with flight routes originating from Dallas/Fort Worth. A thick line connects Dallas/Fort Worth to London. A list of cities is on the right, with lines connecting them to the map.

Cities listed on the right:


- Amsterdam
- Brussels
- Bombay
- Copenhagen
- Dhaka
- Frankfurt
- Geneva
- Hankow
- Jeddah
- Osaka
- Paris
- Rome
- Stavropol
- Tehran
- Tripoli

For passengers flying to Heathrow to connect with the Braniff flight at Gatwick, there is a free helicopter link (or ground transport) between the airports.

For reservations (including advance seat assignment) call your travel agent or the Braniff reservations centre in London on any of these numbers. Your call will be linked to London free of charge.

Belgium:	Brussels	(053) 774474
West Germany:	Frankfurt	(611) 283466
Netherlands:	Amsterdam	(020) 472583
Switzerland:	Zurich	(01) 510814
United Kingdom:	London	(01) 487 4821

United Kingdom: **LONDON** (01) 451 4001



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by reading across this table of the November 9, 1978's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.1825; Escudo: 45.80; Israeli E: 18.455; Peseta: 70.50; Schilling: 13.695; Sw. Krona: 4.3375; Yen:

America's Big Country.

For passengers flying to Heathrow to connect with the Braniff flight at Gatwick, there is a free helicopter link (or ground transport) between the airports.

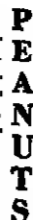
Belgium:	Brussels	(033) 774454
West Germany:	Frankfurt	(611) 283466
Netherlands:	Amsterdam	(020) 472583
Switzerland:	Zurich	(01) 510814
United Kingdom:	London	(01) 487 4831



THE INTERNATIONAL

FF INTERNATIONAL

By Eugene T. Maleska



1 Spelbound	47 Glacier in	12 Romance tang.
5 Trig., geom., etc.	48 Alaska	13 Elusive ones
9 Musical Count	49 Rover's	21 Blushing or flushing
14 Business-letter phrase	52 In the manner of a tortoise	22 Southern constellation
15 'That's — learning I desire': Burns	57 Shinto temple gateway	27 Roguish
16 Related on Mam's side	58 — were (so to speak)	29 Ridge of coral
17 Kiln or oast	59 Kiod of criminal trial	30 Like one in love
18 Sharp	60 No longer together	31 Code word for "it"
19 Not illicit	61 1,6093	32 Cake decorator
20 S O S and Mayday	62 Kilometers	33 Smallest Soviet sea
23 Name meaning "the highest"	62 Ancient man of Iran	34 San Juan pineapple
24 Song lyricist Harbach	63 Scarlett, for one	35 Magician's word
25 N.Y.C. court tournament	64 Maple genus	36 Site of the Taj Mahal
26 Track event	65 Sweetened beverages	37 Not trustful
28 Pakistani language		41 "Liberte, —, fraternite"
30 Join the Aspen set		42 Color of raw silk
33 "Monkey see, monkey do"	<u>DOWN</u>	
35 Inflated with air	1 — Janeiro	45 Cassandra, to Hector
37 Galvanizing agent	2 Hammering block	46 Pirouette
38 Secret stuff	3 Faces on hills	48 Useful
39 Strong wind	4 Omar's product	50 —, France
40 Live, as cattle	5 "He — me to lie down . . ."	51 Combustible heaps
42 Trial's partner	6 Atoll explosion	52 Blind spot
43 Anatomical duct	7 Most popular film ever produced	53 Long, easy stride
44 Hook for landing fish	8 Rhode Island	54 Spoken
45 Surgery reminder	9 — Reds —	55 Bear Bryant's boys
	10 As to	56 If Duce once ruled here

C F			C F		
ALBANY	18 64	cloudy	MADRID	13 55	rain
AMSTERDAM	19 48	mist	MIAMI	26 79	cloudy
ANKARA	7 46	fair	MANAGUA	14 29	rain
ATHENS	5 99	fair	MONTREAL	14 54	rain
BEIRUT	21 70	fair	MOSCOW	2 36	rain
BELGRADE	4 39	mist	MUNICH	4 34	mist
BERLIN	10 37	fog	NEW YORK	12 54	fair
BRUSSELS	13 35	mist	NICE	17 42	fair
BUCHAREST	8 46	mist	OSLO	13 54	overcast
BUDAPEST	4 39	fair	PARIS	14 43	fair
CASABLANCA	21 70	fair	PRAGUE	17 43	rain
COPENHAGEN	12 54	mist	ROME	17 63	mist
COSTA DEL SOL	13 59	overcast	SOFIA	0 32	mist
DUBLIN	15 55	cloudy	STOCKHOLM	11 54	overcast
DUNBURG	13 55	cloudy	TEHRAN	17 57	rain
FLORENCE	11 52	mist	TEL AVIV	22 72	cloudy
FRANKFURT	2 36	mist	TOKYO	12 55	fair
GENEVA	11 54	overcast	TUNIS	16 56	cloudy
HONGKONG	7 45	rain	VIENNA	3 39	mist
ISTANBUL	5 52	overcast	WARSAW	4 39	mist
LAS PALMAS	23 73	fair	WASHINGTON	14 57	fair
LEBON	15 59	overcast	ZURICH	2 36	mist
LONDON	14 57	mist			
LOS ANGELES	27 81	cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; Los Angeles of 2000 GMT; all others of 2000 GMT.)

[illegible]

A four-panel comic strip by Jeff Smith. In the first panel, a character named Whirlpool is looking at a small pile of dirt and asking "WHAT'S THAT?". In the second panel, a large pile of dirt erupts from the spot, and Whirlpool exclaims "LIL' LIL' LIL' LIL!". In the third panel, Whirlpool is walking away, saying "I KNOW HOW YOU FEEL". In the fourth panel, Whirlpool is standing next to a sign that reads "MAYBE SOMEDAY OUR TEAM WILL HAVE A REGULAR WHIRLPOOL." The artist's signature "JEFF SMITH" is visible in the bottom left corner of the final panel.

CHUCKLE
CHUCKLE
CHUCKLE,
CUTE!

BEWARE
OF THE
ANT

ANT!

YES?

I WAS JUST
WONDERING
WHO DOES
YOUR SIGNS.

ant

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YOU GIVE THE ORDERS, SARGE

YEAH...NOBODY GIVES ORDERS LIKE YOU DO!

WOW!

THE OFFICERS ARE LETTING SARGE GIVE ALL THE ORDERS FROM NOW ON?

ONLY AT THE ICE. CREAM BAR

11-12

© 1994 Mark Wacker

CHALKIE, CHALKIE!!

YOU'RE A PLAYER OF RARE ABILITY, CHALKIE

I AM?

YES YOU ARE-

IT'S RARE WHEN YOU SHOW ANY!!

CHALKIE, CHALKIE!!

JEFF SMITH

A four-panel comic strip by Mark Bly. In the first panel, a man with a large nose and a checkered shirt sits at a bar, looking disheveled. A speech bubble from him says, "HOW COME YOU DRINK SO MUCH?". In the second panel, a small, dark, devil-like character with horns and a mischievous grin is shown. A speech bubble from him says, "IT'S THE CONSTANT PRESSURE". In the third panel, the man at the bar is now holding a glass and looking thoughtful. A speech bubble from him says, "WHAT PRESSURE COULD A DRUNK POSSIBLY HAVE?". In the fourth panel, the man is still at the bar, looking even more disheveled. A speech bubble from him says, "TRYING TO ACT SOBER." The comic is signed "Mark Bly" in the bottom right corner.

Panel 1: A woman with dark hair and a pearl necklace holds a card that says "From a secret admirer". She says, "THIS IS EXACTLY LIKE THE CARD RECEIVED WITH MY FLOWERS! IT'S THE SAME HANDWRITING AND SAYS THE VERY SAME THING!".

Panel 2: The woman continues, "THEN WE BOTH HAVE THE SAME SECRET ADMIRER!". A man in a suit, Bradley Egan, is shown in a separate frame, saying, "DO YOU REALLY KNOW WHO IT IS?".

Panel 3: The woman is on the phone, saying, "THAT'S NOT FAIR! PLEASE TELL ME!". The man on the phone replies, "ALL RIGHT! I'M GOING TO GET HIM ON THE PHONE— BUT YOU HAVE TO PROMISE TO TALK TO HIM!".

I GUESS YOU'RE CORRECT, DESMOND... IT'S ALL RIGHT... IT'S ALL RIGHT... LOOK AT SATURN WITH A TELESCOPE.

BUT IT'S UNLAWFUL TO PEEP INTO THE WINDOWS OF NEIGHBORS, WIGGERS.

A LADY IN A NEGLEE COULD HAVE ONE ARRESTED. STILL, ALL WE SAW WAS A SHOOTING AND A SAFE BEING OPENED..

WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?

HURRY! WE MAY SOLVE A CRIME!

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"AND NOW THE WORD "

Solution to Previous Puzzle

POVER SPIT SPIT
AVISO ALSO DUAL
VEKED HAMEBUCKE
ERE ASTI SACHET
NANA HONK MEA
NANA HONK MEA
LISTED LETO ERO
ANTHROPOLOGISTS
RCIA SWAY CLOTH
DADA CHOCOLATE
UP ART LUSI
ASSERS SANE ALL
METRONOME ASPEN
OMIT ADORN REINE

West opened four hearts, showing a very long suit. North doubled for take-out and accepted his partner's slam invitation, reaching the right contract of six spades.

When West led the heart ace, he immediately realized that there was no hope of making two heart tricks, and no prospects in the other suits. So he made the strange play of dropping the heart king under the ace, hoping to confuse the issue.

He succeeded brilliantly, for South now had to worry about the possibility that West had begun with a nine-card heart suit. So when West continued hearts he ruffed with the spade queen in dummy. He was surprised to see East produce a heart, and oow had

come with surprise, produced the jack. East sat and smiled.

NORTH
 ♠ Q75
 ♥ 8
 ♦ AQ977
 ♣ AK106

WEST [C]
 ♠ 4
 ♥ AJ10764
 ♦ 10
 ♣ QJ94

EAST
 ♠ 104
 ♥ K53
 ♦ K432
 ♣ 5763

SOUTH
 ♠ AK75432
 ♥ QJ3
 ♦ KJ5
 ♣ 8

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
4 Hearts	DBL	Pass	3 Sands
Pass	4 Spades	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the heart ace,

Holmes Favored Over Evangelista

Promoters Spar Before WBC Title Bout

to hold the title he woo for a record third time "six to eight months and then retire." His retirement would clear the stage completely. He had indeed lived his life, who already is worried about finding worthy contenders.

Evangelists apparently is so worthy a contender that Klig integrated several annual dinners, against Bob Arum, his rival promoter, at yesterday's news conference attended by all the main centers on the card. The card includes Alexis Arguello defending his WBC junior lightweight title against Arturo Leon of Mexico and Nortoo meeting unranked Randy Stephens in a 10-round.

King called Arum the "Hitler of boxing," a "madman," "the master of evil forces" who, "riding the tidal wave of paranoia on the brink of insanity," perpetrated a "weird tale of horror" in trying to sabotage

Showcase for Holmes

King accused Arum of calling ABC and several reporters and "spreading innuendoes" that Evangelista was injured. A spokesman for the network said Arum called ABC Sports last Friday "as a friend" to say he had heard that Evangelista was seriously ill and that doctors were examining him. In fact, Evangelista was examined Tuesday at DePaul Springs and returned home from the DePaul Athletic Commission, which had received a call last Thursday that something was wrong with Evangelista. A team of doctors gave Evangelista a complete bill of health, Arum said. Arum in Aires and unavailable for comment.

Irving Rudd, a spokesman for Arum, said by telephone from New York that he knew nothing of King's allegations. "But let me say this about King. For whom I worked for many years," he said. "He's the Idi Amin of boxing."

Hitler vs. Amin. The winner faces Atilla the Hun.

Yankees Reported to Ask Waivers on Messersmith

The Yankees were the No.-1 candidate for Messersmith's services in March, 1976, when he last was a free agent, but their deal collapsed over a dispute in the translation of terms from a verbal understanding to a written contract. Messersmith went on to sign with Atlanta for three years and \$1 million, but he finally joined the Yankees last winter when they purchased him for \$100,000.

Since he had undergone elbow surgery last season, the Yankees weren't sure what to expect. However, Messersmith astounded everyone by pitching as well as anyone in the team's spring camp. For two starts, that is.

In the third inning of his second start, March 16, Messersmith tripped, and his first base coach, in a back for a throw, fell hard and injured Messersmith's right shoulder. Two weeks later, he returned and made five starts before reinjuring his right shoulder in the game against Detroit July 1.

Mets' Reported To Reduce Role Of Chief Officer

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